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Poetry.

TOO UTTERLY TOO.

Two couples sat down to two tables to play
Four games of a game they called "skunk,"
And agreed that the losers the winners should treat
To all they could drink until drunk.

But they all went home dry, for the games were a tie;
This may sound rather strange, but 'twas true;
Two to two is the way the first two came out,
And the other two, two to two, too.
—*Chicago News.*

A POOR RELATION.

A bald-headed duffer's invaded my house
Demanding both lodging and rations,
With shameless permission to drink and to carouse—
He's one of my wife's poor relations.
He hasn't a sign of a tooth in his head,
And mumbles whatever he'd utter,
From the time of his advent all comfort has fled;
He's thrown the whole place in a flutter.

He came without even a suit to his back,
But they've given him all he has wanted;
There's nothing he calls for the fellow must lack,
Yet his qual ties loudly are vaunted
By the whole of the house except me. He's an one;
The cause of all our perturbations;
Day and night he does nothing but guzzle and lou—
This one of my wife's poor relations.

And yet he's already the ruler of all,
Though he came but along in the summer;
I protest but am crushed with a force to stagger
When I growl at this arrogant bummer.
And, in fact, I'm afraid that the spell is on me—
There come to first fancies negations—
And something that's mightily taking I see
In this one of my wife's poor relations.
—*Chicago Mail.*

Our Story Teller.

HE STOOPS TO CONQUER

THE great cloud masses that hung about the mountain top swept down in billowy procession upon the little ranch snugly tucked in beneath the shelter of high peaks, and resting upon a broad saddle of the foot hills, which sloped away in gentle undulations until they merged into the fertile valley below. The air was so clear that distant mountain crests seemed to advance and overhang the spot, while wooded canyons and clumps of trees appeared to offer a neighborly salute—sure token of a coming storm. The gabled cottage, with its wide-open doors and curtains drawn, seemed deserted. The clink of a hammer resounded from one of the out-buildings, and on the lawn a slight, girlish figure, enveloped in a check apron, was industriously weeding a pansy bed that was like a brilliant mosiac in its emerald setting; so, at least, it looked to the only spectator of the scene as he chanced at that moment to be descending from the clouds, several hundred feet above.

The girl herself, with her supple young figure, and her fair hair loosely coiled on top of her shapely head, was not the least attractive element of the picture. But a man vaulting through mid-air, propelled by a huge, inflated gas-bag amenable to no human guidance, has little time or inclination for studying picturesque effects.

"Out of the way! For God's sake, out of the way!"

While the fair gardener heard the hoarse shout from the clouds, and looked up to see the huge bulk eclipsing the zenith, and perceived the heavy grapnel scudding along the ground, she lost no time in retiring to a place of safety. From her post of observation on the front veranda she next witnessed an extraordinary scene. The grapnel plowed its way across the lawn, leaving in its wake a track like a miniature cyclone. It traversed the pansy bed, strewing the grass with a shower of purple and gold. A small fir tree was the next victim, being uprooted and whirled, head downward into a mimic fish-pond. A rustic bridge, which spanned a little brook that ran through the grounds, was lifted bodily, and securely wedged between the limbs of a great sycamore that grew near the gateway. Here the balloon, which had been going through the most absurd gyrations while seeking an anchorage, soared proudly aloft, in one last ineffectual effort to escape its bonds.

For the first time the girl perceived a wicker basket dangling from the immense bulk, and it was so small in comparison that it looked like a mere child's toy clinging to it with a many agitated exhibition of his tedious journey, but who still had the presence of mind to raise his arms and pull a cord hanging above his head. Instantly a great rip appeared in the side of the balloon, and car and occupant came with a crash to the ground.

The young lady, who had remained an interested observer of this spectacle, was by no means astonished at the apparition. Balloon ascensions were common pastimes in San Francisco, and as the upper currents of the air at that point usually tend in an easterly direction, there was a plentiful sprinkling of aeronauts, all the year round, along the line of the coast range. Indeed, she stood there, while mentally reviewed a notice she had read in the paper a week or so previously. The item ran as follows:

WINTHOP'S GARDEN.

BALLOON ASCENSION!
Daring Trapeze Performance!!!
On the —— day of January, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.
PROF. DE LEON,
the world-renowned balloon aer bat, will make another of his daring ascensions from this popular resort, and in his famous air-ship, the "Gen. Bezaine."
The Professor will be accompanied in this trip by the charming
MDLLE. ANGELIQUE,
the most graceful and fearless trapeze performer in America, and as the balloon rises in the air these two
BRILLIANT ACROBATS
will go through a series of
PERILOUS AND UNPARALLELED FEATS.
Everybody come! The four-legged man and two-headed calf also on exhibition. Two lion cubs born two weeks ago. Five baby alligators, and the esprit to sento in bloom. Admission: Adults, —; Children, —.

By a quick process of intuition, which is the special and acknowledged gift of young women, the fair mountaineer knew that the day for the occasion had arrived, and that the stranger who had just made such an unceremonious appearance was Prof. de Leon, the "world renowned acrobat and baloonist." Her lips curled a little as she took her way down the drive to ascertain the condition of the harlequin, and to tender him, if needs must be, the hospitality of her home.

Meantime, the aeronaut made an ineffectual effort to save himself the cumulative speed of the last fifty feet of his descent by clutching at the boughs of the old sycamore. Just as Miss Carpenter came in sight he landed with a thud on the graveled drive.

HELPED TO THE HOUSE.

It was but the work of a moment to disentangle himself from the ropes and to spring out upon the lawn. He had no sooner done so, however, than his right leg bent under him, and he fell heavily to the earth.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" cried Miss Carpenter, approaching him. "You must be hurt. If you had only chosen some other place to drop down!"

"Unfortunately I was offered no choice in the matter," returned the stranger, with perfect politeness, although it was plain that he was in great suffering. "My steed is scarcely in a condition for further travel," he continued, casting a rueful glance at the great gas bag, which, stretched upon the lawn, was panting out its huge volume, like some monster in its death throes. The hired man stood by, awed and fascinated by the sight. "But if you will be good enough to point out the road to the nearest town, I'll try and make my way there before night," continued the aeronaut.

"That is just the trouble," said the girl, a feeling of compassion struggling against her natural reluctance to receive this unwelcome visitor into her household. "There isn't any possibility of getting anywhere. The creek is up and the ford is impassable. We are as completely cut off from civilization as if we were on a desert island. My father went down to the city just before the big storm two weeks ago, and he may not be able to return for weeks."

"Then there is no help for it," said the young man dryly. "I must trespass upon your kindness for a time, at least. But I am afraid—I am not sure that I can walk without help."

"James, come here," commanded Miss Carpenter. The man, an honest-looking farm hand, came at once to her side.

"This gentleman—is hurt, James. You will have to help him into the house."

The aeronaut did not fail to notice her hesitation in awarding him the simple and customary title claimed by well-bred men. The consciousness of his bodily infirmities kept him from resenting it, as he might have done under other circumstances.

As they slowly progressed toward the house, Miss Carpenter furtively observed the stranger. He was a very good-looking young man, of athletic figure, and his clear cut features, pale as they had become from the shock of his fall, gave evidence of an intelligence uncommon among people of his class. This circumstance only served to heighten the contempt the young lady already entertained both for the young fellow and for his calling.

"He is capable of something better," she said to herself. "How despicable that he should choose the part of a common buffoon!"

Aunt Hulda, a meek old lady in a pretty lace cap and spectacles, and with transparent skin and tremulous gait of a confirmed invalid, stood in the front door the embodiment of amazement and consternation.

"Helen, my dear, what have you been doing now, and where did this young man come from? The stream is up, and I'm sure nobody could possibly get here—unless—unless—" and the old lady looked helplessly around her.

"Unless they dropped from the skies, and that is precisely my case," replied the young man cheerfully, lifting his hat with easy grace.

Helen Carpenter rebuked his ill-timed levity with a glance.

"Aunt Hulda, this is the aeronaut, the notice of whose intended ascent we saw in the paper a week ago."

AUNT HULDA.

"Oh, indeed," exclaimed the old lady. "And we were both saying what a shame it was to risk human life in that fashion. And he is hurt, poor man. Well, well, my dear, you'll have to look after him. It is very hard for me to breathe this afternoon." And the old lady gave a little cough, followed by an asthmatic wheeze.

"Then I am spared the trouble of introducing myself," said the young man, pleasantly.

"No further introduction is necessary, professor," repled the young lady, with a stinging emphasis on the title, the curtness causing her guest to look at her curiously, but he made no reply.

There was a low couch in the room, to which Miss Carpenter took the stranger, and with James's and the aeronaut seated himself upon it. He did not like the look of the storm two weeks ago, and he may not be able to return for weeks."

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There was a low couch in the room, to which Miss Carpenter took the stranger, and with James's and the aeronaut seated himself upon it. He did not like the look of the sky

Recent Literature.

THE CURRENT LITERATURE.

La Tulipe Noire—Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia—History of the Republican Party—Tariff and Wages—Madeleine—The Rainbow Calendar—Pamphlets and Magazines—Literary Notes.

"*La Tulipe Noire*"—Alexander Dumas. Is in reality an entertaining account of the tulip mania in Holland during the 17th century.

The story starts out with a vivid description of a riot at the Hague, and assassination of the brothers DeWitt, on the abolition of the Perpetual Edict and the re-establishment of the office of stadtholder. William the Silent being then in power.

The hero comes upon the scene as an enthusiastic tulip cultivator about the time that the "Tulip Society of Holland" offers a prize for the discovery, or rather, as it is ingeniously said, for the "fabrication" of the black tulip. He immediately puts in motion the machinery necessary for the manufacture of this seeming impossibility and his troubles begin. A rival is evolved who draws upon the enthusiast the suspicions of the police. His innocent and all absorbing employment is looked upon as a cloak for the working out of fiendish political conspiracies. And, "since Cornelius van Baerle busies himself at one and the same time with tulips and politics he must, necessarily be of a hybrid nature, of an amphibious organization. Carrying on with equal zeal and trade of politician and tulip cultivator he partakes of all those characteristics belonging to the sort of man most dangerous to public repose." He is convicted of complicity in a plot to assassinate the Prince of Orange and is thrown into prison. From this time forth his fate and that of his beloved tulips lie in the tender hands of the lovely daughter of a brutal jailor. "Rosa is one of those women who succumb to slight mishaps, but are full of force in a supreme trial. Who find in misfortune itself the strength to battle with it or the resource to repair it." To her he consigns the care of his precious tulips. She, being ignorant of the deep science of tulip culture, naturally requires many instructions, hence the stolen meetings at the grated door of the cell every evening while the jailor is taking his after dinner nap. "But, interesting as the subject is, one cannot always talk tulips. To his great astonishment Cornelius perceives that the circle of conversation is capable of immense extension." Dumas is always master of the situation in painting a love scene, and in this case he almost surpasses himself in delicacy of touch.

There are many charming word pictures giving glimpses of the quaint Dutch towns in whose streets the scenes are laid. Many minor characters are skillfully touched upon, notably that of the president of the Horticultural society, who is pictured in exact imitation of the adored tulip and always slightly bent as if swayed by a passing breeze.

In his choice of characters "La Tuline Noire" is strangely like "Pecuda," by Saintaine. In both the political prisoner, the jailor, his beautiful daughter and the precious flower which binds them all together. But while the latter has somewhat more of philosophy between its pages, the former loses none of its interest by touching topics a trifle nearer the heart. —Published by William Jenkins, New York.

The eighth volume of Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia extends from Ceylon to Club-Foot, and is fully equal to its predecessors—its handsome type, numerous illustrations, handy form, neat, substantial binding, and more than all, its skillful editing, which brings within such convenient limits such a vast amount of knowledge, so well adapted to popular needs, are a satisfaction and a delight to students. Not only in the selections of topics but also in every other respect, this seems better than any other Cyclopedia suited for use in the homes of the masses, and in our public libraries. A specimen volume, to be returned if not wanted, may be had in cloth binding for 50 cents, or in half Morocco for 75 cents, postage free. Address John B Alden, Publisher, New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Ga., or San Francisco.

"History of the Republican Party," by Eugene V. Smalley, has appeared in a new edition revised to 1888, published by John B. Alden, New York. The preface gives the purpose of the book thus: The purpose of this work is to describe very briefly the origin, rise and growth of the Republican party, its great achievements in moulding public opinion, and its important work of administration and legislation. Since the party was formed a new generation of voters has come upon the stage of political action, to whom its early history is little more than a tradition. A brief resume of that history must be interesting and instructive to these young Republicans who have taken up the work of the party where we left it on after all the founders have passed away, and its older members can hardly fail to find some pleasure and profit in reviewing the story of its organization and victories." The book is handsomely illustrated with vignettes of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, and other leaders of the party, including the candidates now in the field. It gives a vast collection of facts which will furnish food for thought and argument to every voter in the country. It is not possible to recommend it too strongly to the people at this crisis in the nation's history.

"The Story of Beryl," from the same house, is a small idyl in prose. The scene is laid in South Carolina before the greatest of all civil wars shook the foundations of Southern society and wrecked the fortunes of the leading families in the South. We are Prof. Hutson to write another story of the same locality, in the present day of bustle, progress and earnest competition, he would have a very different tale to tell; but I have no doubt that it would be pleasant reading, judging from the felicitous way he has told the love story of Beryl La'Cride and Philip Brailsford

"Tariff and Wages" is the title of a book of 112 pages, by George W. Elliott, A. M., of Rochester, and just issued from the press of Moulton, Wenborne & Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The author is a well-known writer on trade problems, and has had, through vast business interests entrusted to his care, unusual advantages in the study of international trade policies. It appears that he was originally a free trader, and is one now theoretically, but he comes to the conclusion that, as an American, one must sustain a genuine protective tariff policy. The book is singularly free from any attempt to engraft rough-cast propositions into the reader's mind; it is, rather, a chain of logical, self-evident deductions and demonstrations, furnishing an abundance of food for reflection. The author treats his theme in dialogue manner with his son Paul, and makes a book so simple that the seemingly perplexing problems of the tariff can be readily understood by everyone.

"Madeline" is further described as a poem in fragments, by Daniel Charmley Brerver, is published by G. P. Putnams, Sons, New York. There are very many pretty touches in these fragments, as the following to February:

"King of the snow months,
Rugged and hale,
Hindering travel,
Blocking the mail,
Spreading a garment o'er mountain and dale.

Borne on the breezes,
A chorus of bells,
Ring out thy praises,
While through country dells,
Whispering music, the melody swells.

"The Railroad Calender for 1889," a companion to "A Fear of Sunshine," is compiled by Kate Sandborn, and a pretty piece of work it is. In the bright preface Miss Sandborn says appropos of her work here: "Hope may seem at times as fleeting and illusory as the rainbow itself. But, believe me, the pot of gold at the foot of the beautiful bow is more than a myth. It is certainly found by those who determine, come what may, to live in the sunshine, hoping ever, not forgetting full faith in the life beyond." She has certainly given us in this calendar a treasure of good thoughts, with which to make each day bright. Ticknor & Co., Boston.

[illegible] of what is called the Dearborn series of American writers and illustrated by American artists has made its appearance under the title of "A Hoosier in Russia," by Perry S. Heath, the well known Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal*. It is written in a very entertaining manner, and gives an excellent idea of that country and people.

The second volume of the new editions of that most excellent work, "Chambers' Encyclopedia," has made its appearance, beginning with "Beangency," and ending with cataract. The type is clear and plain, the paper good, and it is well-bound. Additions of articles to the old edition are copious, and they are written by some of the best authors. Each volume is sold for $3. It is brought out in this country by J. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

"South Dakota" is a pamphlet written by Frank T. Child, and published by Baker, Taylor & Co., New York, which is designed to show the resources, describe the people, and give the claims to statehood of that part of the country.

Excellent for all forms of campaign use is the collection of protection pictures, which, appearing from time to time in the pages of *Judge*, have now been gathered into one handy 10-cent pamphlet from that stalwart Republican paper. The cartoons are accompanied by appropriate editorials from the pen of the Hon. James Arkell, editor of *Judge*, and there is also the *Judge's* campaign song "My Old Canteen." "Protect United States from John Bull," is the title legend printed upon the pamphlet's cover. Judge Publishing Co., New York.

The "Fourteenth Annual Report of the Women's Christian Temperance Union," of Cleveland, O., has been received, and an examination of its pages shows a most gratifying progress in the good work in which its members are engaged. It extends through many different avenues beside the principal one, Temperance, but all tending to the uplifting of the fallen and wretched.

Literary Notes.

Mr. James Whitcomb Riley's poems are to be reprinted in London under the title of "Old-Fashioned Roses."

Mr. Wilkie Collins's last story, "The Legacy of Cain," will be issued presently.

Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth says that she considers "Ishmael" to be her very best book, as well as being her greatest.

A volume entitled "Gospel Sermons," by ex-President McCosh, is announced for publication by Robert Carter & Bros.

Mr. Andrew Lang is about to publish his "Letters on Literature," being mainly a reprint of the epistles contributed by him to "The Independent."

A statistician has discovered that in "Herod and Mariamne" Amelie Rives makes use of the word "mad" and its variations no less than 88 times.

The Earl of Desart has written a novel with the title "Herne Lodge," which is said to deal with mysterious experiences in a haunted house, and to contain some startling adventures.

"Vernon Lee" (Violet Paget), who has written a striking novel, several volumes on mediæval literature involving tremendous research, numerous thoughtful contributions to the periodicals and several short stories, is but 25 years old. Her home is in Florence.

Mrs. Burnett has written for some coming number of *St. Nicholas*, a short story of New York life. It is entitled "Little Saint Elizabeth." Miss E. D. Bayion has contributed want promises to be something interesting in "A Spoiled Darling," a story of English and American children contrasted.

The *Treasure-Trove* magazine, of New York City, offers $270 in prizes for the best stories by writers not over 18 years of age. It aims to distribute these among pupils in school; there are to be 75 prizes. Last century reader send 10 cents and get a copy of *Treasure-Trove*, that has full particulars.

A testimonial purse and address are to be presented to Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett by her English admirers, in recognition of her plucky stand for authors' rights in the case of "Little Lord Fauntleroy." The committee includes Mr. Walter Besant, Mrs. Campbell Praed, Mrs. Staunard, and Mr. Pinero.

The five houses in which Hawthorne lived in Salem are still standing, and are chiefly owned by one who has recently visited them to be in a good state of preservation. The one which is of greatest interest to visitors is, of course, the romancer's birthplace, which is sought out by hundreds of people every year. It is occupied by the family of a mechanic, who, being a New England mechanic, is probably well read in Hawthorne's writings.

A series of "Strange True Stories of Louisiana" have been collected by Mr. G. W. Cable, and will be published in the *Century* during the coming year. Some of them Mr. Cable has transcribed or translated from the MSS.; others are accurate narratives by him of actual occurrences. He has been occupied for many years in gathering together these true stories, and he has apparently treated his material as did Charles Reade in the true stories of English life, with which he dealt in his later days.

Reports of the beauties of the far West and its wonders in mountains and valleys, in canons and lakes, from Denver to the Yellowstone, have pervaded the newspapers from time to time during the last ten years, but an authoritative description of them has been lacking. This want is now supplied in a volume to be issued soon by Harper & Brothers, entitled "*Rocky Mountain Chats*." The author is Edwards Roberts, who has traveled and written much, and Mr. Charles Francis Adams prepared the preface. While in no sense a guide book, the volume can be used as such in a general way with entire faith in its truthfulness. It is profusely and charmingly illustrated.

The Landlady and the Parrot.

New York Press.

The Bowery parrot opened its eyes yesterday morning, rubbed the near eye with the off claw, shook its feathers, and tested its voice by saying:

"The tariff is a tax."

"What's that?" exclaimed old Mrs. Hashmadam, who keeps a boarding-house on West Twenty-fourth street. "Do you know what you are talking about?"

"The tariff is a tax," repeated the parrot.

"Laws a massy!" ejaculated the old lady, "I've been in the boarding house business nigh on to 35 years. I paid $5 for an English China tea set in 1858. They raised the tariff on chiny during the war, and then American chiny come into the market. Chiny kep' a-goin' down, down, and now I can git the same sort of tea set for $2 50." The parrot, however, reiterated, "The tariff is a tax."

"Yes," said Mrs Hashmadam, "and I buy it of Harry Stafford, who used to work in the Staffordshire potteries for $7.50 a week. When he went to Trenton to work he made $15 a week, saved money and went into business for himself. The tariff didn't tax him, I guess."

"The tariff is a tax," said the parrot. "If it don't tax him, and if it don't tax me," asked the landlady, "whom on airth does it tax? Tell me that, you ugly green squawker."

But the parrot only said, "The tariff is a tax."

A Book Which Has Helped Me.

Under title of "books which have helped me," a galaxy of famous authors has given expression to some suggestive opinions. Of course each varied, and there were unavoidable omissions. So for the purpose of filling the listus occasioned by one of them we subjoin the following brief notice from the editorial columns of the *New South*:

"We have seen the efficiency of the Compound Oxygen Treatment as prepared by Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or 331 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal., tested so fully and successfully in a number of cases, embracing a variety of diseases, that we do not hesitate to recommend it to all afflicted with chronic diseases of any kind. Send for a copy of their treatise on Compound Oxygen, an interesting book of 200 pages, sent free by mail."

Stolen Smiles.

A Kentuckian was sick in the hospital with fever. "Will you give me something to drink?" he asked faintly of the nurse. "Certainly, sir," said the nurse, offering him a glass of water. He put up his hands feebly. "Give it to me in a teaspoon, please," he whispered huskily, "till I get used to it."—*Boston Republican.*

Organist—As your party marches down the aisle I will play some impressive march.

Prospective Bridegroom—That's good; but be particular about the key.

Organist—Oh, certainly. I invariably play wedding marches in B flat. Two flats seem so appropriate.—*Boston Republican.*

Put it to a Scientific Test.—"My dear," remarked a husband, as he struggled to pull off his boots, "I (hic) really think I've lost my mind."

"Well, John," responded his wife, anxiously, "why don't you have a microscopical examination made and find out for sure?"—*The Epoch.*

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

LOG CABIN LOGIC.

Brawn and Brain!

The powerful engine, with its wonderful propelling power, coupled to the long train full freighted with the richest fabrics of the intellectual looms of the centuries—what obstacles can stay the progress of this mighty force, when once under full steam along life's highway?

The American with brawn and brain does not see the necessity for titles of nobility, does not care for elevation by descent, he can reach out and pluck the stars.

But with brawn or brain impaired, a man is badly handicapped in the mad race for success, which is the marked characteristic of the present age.

The physical system is a most intricate piece of machinery. It ought to be kept well regulated, so that it will work harmoniously in all its parts, then it is capable of an immense amount of work.

It is said that a watch, if expected to keep perfect time, must be wound daily. It will not keep good time unless it "runs regular." More men break down because they don't "run regular" than for any other reason.

It is claimed by physicians that few men are killed by hard work. It is to the irregularities of modern social life that the high death rate is due. Men burn their candles at both ends, then wonder why it burns out so quickly.

The main thing in keeping the human machine in good working order is to keep the regulator all right. The blood is the life, and sound health is assured so long as the blood flows through the veins a limpid stream of purity.

Regulate the regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, the old fashioned blood purifier, prepared after the best formula in use by our ancestors in good old Log Cabin days, and with the vigor of brawn and brain which must ensue, in your life's lexicon you will find no such word as fail.

THE CHILD'S STORY.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Once upon a time, a good many years ago, there was a traveler, and he set out upon a journey. It was a magic journey, and was to seem very long when he began it, and very short when he got half way through.

He traveled along a rather dark path for some little time without meeting anything, until at last he came to a beautiful child. "What do you do here?" And the child said, "I am always at paty. Come and play with me!"

So, he played with that child, the whole day long, and they were very merry. The sky was so blue, the sun was so bright, the water was so sparkling, the leaves were so green, the flowers were so lovely, and they heard such singing birds and saw so many butterflies, that everything was beautiful. This was in fine weather. When it rained, they loved to watch the falling drops, and to smell the fresh scents. When it blew, it was delightful to listen to the wind, and fancy what it said, as it came rushing from its home—where was that, they wondered!—whistling and howling, driving the clouds before it, bending the trees rumbling in the chimneys, shaking the house, and making the sea rise in fury. But, when it snowed, that was the best of all; for, they liked nothing so well as to look up at the white flakes falling fast and thick, like down from the breast of millions of white birds; and to see how smooth and deep the drift was; and to listen to the hush upon the paths and roads.

They had plenty of the finest toys in the world, and the most astonishing picture-books: all about scimitars and slippers and turbans, and dwarfs and giants and genii and fairies, and blue-beards and bean-stalks and riches and caverns and forest and Valentines and Orsons: and all new and all true.

But one day, of a sudden, the traveler lost the child. He called to him over and over again, but got no answer. So he went upon his road, and went on for a little while without meeting anything, until he came to a handsome boy. So, he said to the boy, "What do you do here?" And the boy said, "I am always learning. Come and learn with me."

So he learned with that boy about Jupiter and Juno, and the Greeks and the Romans, and I don't know what, and learned more than I could tell—or he either, for he soon forgot a deal of it. But, they were not always learning; they had the merriest games that ever were played. They rowed upon the river in winter and skated on the ice in winter; they were active on foot and active on horseback; at cricket; in all games at ball; in prisoner's base, hare and hounds, follow my leader and more sports than I can think of; nobody could beat them. They had holidays too, and Twelfth cakes, and parties where they danced till midnight, and real theatres where they saw palaces of real gold and silver rise out of the real earth, and saw all of the wonders of the whole world unfold, one after another. They had such dear friends and so many of them, that I want the time to reckon them up. They were all young, like the handsome boy, and were never to be strange to one another all their lives through.

Still, one day, in the midst of all these pleasures, the traveler lost the boy as he lost the child, and, after calling to him in vain, went on upon his journey. So he went on for a little while without seeing anything, until at last he came to a young man. So, he said to the young man, "What do you do here?"

And the young man said, "I am always in love. Come and love with me."

So, he went away with the young man, and presently they came to one of the prettiest girls that ever was seen—just like Fanny, in the corner there—and she had eyes like Fanny, and hair like Fanny, and dimples like Fanny's, and she laughed and colored just as Fanny does while I am talking about her. So, the young man fell in love directly—just as Somebody I won't mention, the first time he came here, did with Fanny. Well, he was teased sometimes—just as somebody used to be by Fanny; and they quarreled sometimes—just as somebody and Fanny used to quarrel, and they made it up, and sat in the dark, and wrote letters every day, and never were happy asunder, and were always looking out for one another and pretending not to, and were engaged at Christmas time, and sat close to one another by the fire, and were going to be married very soon—all exactly like Somebody I won't mention, and Fanny!

But, the traveler lost them one day, as he had lost the rest of his friends, and after calling to them to come back, which they very reasonably went on doing, he went on for a little while without seeing anything, until at last he came to a middle-aged gentleman. So, he said to the gendeman, "What are you doing here?" And his answer was, "I am always busy. Come and be busy with me!"

So, he began to be very busy with that gentleman, and they went on through the wood together. The whole journey was through a wood, only it had been open and green at first, like a wood in spring, and now began to be thick and dark, like a wood in summer; some of the little trees that had come out earliest, were even turning brown. The gentleman was not alone, but had a lady of about the same age with him, who was his wife; and they had children, who were grown up. So, they all went on together through the wood, cutting down the trees, and making a path through the branches and the fallen leaves, and carrying burdens, and working hard.

Sometimes, they came to a long green avenue that opened into deeper woods. Then they would hear in the distance a voice crying, "Father, father, I am another child! Stop for me! And presently they would see a very little figure, growing larger as it came along, running to join them. When it came up, they all crowded round it, and kissed and welcomed it; and then they all went on together.

Sometimes, they came to several avenues at once, and then they all stood still, and one of the children said, "Father, I am going to sea," and another said, "Father, I am going to India;" and another, "Father, I am going to seek my fortune where I can; and another, "Father, I am going to heaven!" So, with many tears at parting, they went solitary, down those avenues, each child up in its way; and the child who went to heaven rose into the golden air and vanished.

Whenever these partings happened, the traveler looked at the gentleman, and saw him glance up at the sky above the trees, when the day was beginning to decline, and the sunset to come on. He saw, too, that his hair was turning gray. But, they never could rest long, for they had their journey to perform, and it was necessary for them to be always busy.

At last, there had been so many partings that there were no children left, and only the traveler, the gentleman and the lady, went upon their way in company. And now the wood was yellow; and now brown; and the leaves, even of the forest trees, began to fall.

So they came to an avenue that was darker than the rest, and were pressing forward on their journey without looking down it when the lady stopped

"My husband," said the lady. "I am called."

They listened, and they heard a voice a long way down the avenue, say, "Mother, mother!"

It was the voice of the first child who had said, "I am going to heaven!" and the father said, "I pray not yet. The sunset is very near. I pray not yet!"

But, the voice cried, "Mother, mother!" without minding him, though his hair was now quite white, and tears were on his face.

Then, the mother, who was already drawn into the shade of the dark avenue and moving away with her arms still round his neck, kissed him, and said, "My dearest, I am summoned, and I go!" And she was gone. And the traveler and he were left alone together.

And they went on and on together, until they came to very near the end of the wood; so near, that they could see the sunset shining red before them through the trees.

Yet, once more, while he broke his way among the branches, the traveler lost his friend. He called and called, but there was no reply, and when he passed out of the wood, and saw the peaceful sun going down upon a wide purple prospect, he came to an old man sitting on a fallen tree. So, he said to the old man, "What do you do here?" And the old man said with a calm smile, "I am always remembering. Come and remember with me!"

So the traveler sat down by the side o that old man, face to face with the serenf sunset; and all his friends came softle back and stood around him. The beautiy ful child, the handsome boy, the young man in love, the father, mother and children: every one of them was there, and he had lost nothing. So, he loved them all, and was kind and forbearing with them all, and was always pleased to watch them all, and they all honored and loved him. And I think the traveler must be yourself, dear grandfather, because this is what you do to us, and what we do to you.

THE INCOME OF A QUEEN.

The Amount of Wealth Victoria Controls —She is Frugal and a Good Investor, and Has It Placed the World Over.

Queen Victoria is considered one of the richest women in Europe but no one appears to have any correct idea of the amount of her wealth. She has an income from parliament of over £300,000 a year. I have heard her income from public and private sources placed as high as three millions sterling. She is very quiet in her tastes. She is not fond of wearing jewelry. She prefers the plainest dresses. When she is going about the ordinary affairs of life she wears either some black cashmere or soft silk goods devoid of ornament or trimming. It is the dress of a respectable lady of the middle-class and is even more bare of ornament than the plainest and most simple people of that class would average. She has such a dislike for display that this taste has been used in the way of criticism. Some of her critics have accused her of misplaced economy. The English people are fond of display. They are the most liberal in their provisions for royalty and everything relating thereto. They are fond of imposing ceremonies. The chief charm to them of royalty is that it is a splendid, stately and ornamental cap-sheaf to their form of government. They therefore do not take kindly to the queen's method of living. They object much per that she should squander in entertaining and in show the great sums that she has at her command.

Much of the queen's income is invested in private property all over the world. It will doubtless all come to the Prince of Wales, who will know how to make a more popular use of this great fortune which has been accumulated during the 50 years of the queen's reign. I have heard the fortune estimated to be somewhere in the neighborhood of £40,000,000. There is not much doubt that the Prince of Wales will survive his mother, and that he will some day rule over England as king. While he will be the gainer in the way of power and position, he will yet lose all the freedom and much of the wealth that the queen will be so hedged in by the dignity of the place that he will have almost as little personal freedom as has his mother at the present time. The English people would not endure a monarch who did not maintain the dignity of his great position as the ruler of the greatest nation of Europe. What would be overlooked and regarded as a matter of course in the conduct of the Prince of Wales would be absolutely unpardonable in the conduct of an English king.—*London letter.*

BUNCO PLAYED ON ACTRESSES.

Marion Manola and Others Swindled by a Literary Sharp.

Local actresses are on the war path after a glib-tongued swindler who has introduced in theatrical circles a new style of bunco game that has worked with surprising success thus far. He is a gray-bearded man of 40, with dark curly hair, streaked at the back with a conspicuous patch of silver gray, and who talks French with ease and possesses a varied and picturesque vocabulary of English.

His latest victim was pretty Marion Manola, the vivacious *Bocacio* of Colonel McCaull's opera. He saw the little actress for the first time at Lester Wallack's funeral in the Little Church Around the Corner in company with Laura Moore, and told her he would meet her at her house the next day and secure for her any number of favorable notices in the newspapers. He called the next day and sent in word that he wanted to see her on important business, and gave the name of a gentleman to whom the actress had intrusted the task of securing her handsome $250 English mastiff.

Miss Manola hurriedly made her toilet and came out to see the caller. She was amazed to find the stranger who had addressed her at the church.

"I came to get a biographical sketch of you," he said, "to put in the newspapers. I understand you are related to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts."

The stranger showed some sort of a letter or receipt from Laura Moore, another from Lew Dockstader, and several from other theatrical people to convince Miss Manola that they had had biographies of themselves written by him, and insisted upon the actress telling all about her career. She did it reluctantly, and when she had finished he said:

"It will cost you $15 at first," he said, when I have written off a dozen pages. "That's the rule, you know, and I'll send you more another time."

Miss Manola knew nothing about the rules of newspaper offices and paid the money unsuspectingly.

"Now," said the stranger when he got the bills, "there's the manuscript. You must have type-writer copies made of it and send it to all the papers you want to have it appear in. That's the way those things are managed."

Before the actress could recover from her astonishment the stranger had backed out of the room and disappeared. The roll of manuscript is now at Col. McCaull's museum at Wallack's theater. He has got a club alongside of it for the man who wrote it, and he threatens to use it on him if he ever turns up at the theatre.

"I'll know better next time," Miss Manola said yesterday, "but if my experience will save others I can stand the humiliation as I have had to undergo among my friends."—*New York Evening Sun.*

I'LL TELL YOU THIS ON THE QUIET, BUT DON'T GIVE IT AWAY.

A small fever germ on a refugee sat,
Singing yellow, I'm yellow! I'm yellow!
And nine doctors agreed that it could not be that,
'Twas not yellow! not yallow! not yellow!

So the fever germ worked in its own little way,
And passed not a moment for nonsense or play,
And the case of suspicion was buried next day.
It was yellow! 'Twas yellow! 'Twas yellow!

And it grasped to another some time after that;
He grew yellow! quite yellow! quite yellow!
And the doctors said, as in council they sat:
Think it's yellow? right yellow? true yellow?

But the little germ worked like 'twas after a prize,
And the doctors' opinion it well could despise,
For they would not know, though 'twas right under their eyes,
If 'twas yellow! 'twas yellow! 'twas yellow!

A Yellow Fever Sufferer.

"I am a yellow fever sufferer," said a man in tattered garments, who also wore an air of mystery and an aroma of rum.

"Have you come from Florida, and have you been exposed to the plague?" asked the citizen in a startled tone.

"No," said the tramp mournfully. "If I had I would now be lodging at a nice yellow fever camp, with plenty to eat and nothing to do. That is why I suffer. Can you lend me a quarter, Professor?"—*Chicago News.*

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. We know of no remedy for dyspepsia more successful than Hood's Sarsaparilla. It acts gently, yet surely and efficiently tones the stomach and other organs, removes the faint feeling, creates a good appetite, cures headache, and refreshes the burdened mind. Give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. It will do you good.

THE RABBIT PEST IN AUSTRALIA

A Reward of $100,000 Offered by the Government for Their Extermination—Their Rapid Increase.

"A pair of rabbits will produce 2,000,000 rabbits in two years in Australia," is a statement that at first seems incredulous, and when James Watson, of Victoria, made it the other day to a party of gentlemen they thought he was jesting. Yet it is as true as gospel.

Mr. Watson is one of the largest ranch owners in Victoria, Australia, having under fence alone 30,000 acres. The problem of how to exterminate rabbits is the greatest question that confronts the people of Australia to-day, as their entire prosperity depends upon it. It is in hope that Yankee ingenuity might be able to solve this important problem that Mr. Watson now visits America.

"You can imagine what a terrible plague the rabbits are," said Mr. Watson, "when the Australian government is now building a fence of wire netting, which, when completed, will be 8,000 miles long, and which will divide New South Wales and Queensland. The rabbits have not yet made their appearance in Queensland, and the fence is to prevent them from getting over there.

"We have tried hundreds of ways to get rid of the rabbits, but so far nothing has been successful. We are only able to check the increase. About the best way of doing this is to scatter fruit with arsenic over the ground, but this is a very expensive method. In this way I have killed 600 rabbits with ten bushels of sliced apples. Then we used phosphate of oats, but the trouble with this is that the phosphate soon loses its effect. I think the best method in use is the ordinary rat-trap, but all these methods are very expensive. For instance it costs the government of Victoria $125,000 a year to keep the rabbits down on the crown (government) lands. The government pays ten cents a pair for all the rabbits killed on their lands. A good man can make $40 per week killing rabbits. These men use traps, and one man can work 100 traps.

"A law has recently been passed that compels the owner of the lands to keep rabbits down. If he should fail to do this he is fined $50 for the first offense, $100 for the second, and upon the third offense the government employs them to attend to the rabbits at the expense of the land owner. In many instances owners are compelled to give up their land, as the expense is so great. The owner of 10,000 acres is obliged to employ 100 men for killing rabbits alone. To give you a still better idea of the damage these pests are doing let me tell you that land that a few years ago was worth $50 per acre is now only worth $4.

"I have found a way by which I can keep the rabbits down and make money by it, but of course every ranchman cannot do this. I have started a rabbit canning factory. We can the rabbits much the same way that beef is canned here, and our principal market is in England. At present I am canning 500,000 rabbits a year, all of which are killed off my ranch, and still this number does not keep the pest down as the government requires. I put a rabbit and a half in a can, and at present I make 37 cents profit on a dozen cans. They are retailed in England at 12 cents a pound, and, considering the high price of beef, it would be supposed rabbits would become a favorite dish with the poor of England, yet the rabbits are now only purchased by the higher class, who consider the rabbit a great dainty.

"How long have we been bothered with the rabbits? Oh, for years. Rabbits were brought to Australia about twenty years ago from England for sporting purposes."

"Tell me how fast the rabbits breed."

"A pair of rabbits will usually produce four does and two bucks. The does breed when two months old and they have on an average four litters a year. You can calculate from this and you will find that the statement that a pair of Rabbits will produce 2,000,000 in two years is not so preposterous as it at first appears."

"I brought a man over from South America just before I left and he firmly believes that the South American skunk would get rid of the rabbits. Anyway the Australian government offers a reward of $100,000 for the best plan for their extermination."—*Baltimore News.*

OUR OLD PUBLISHERS.

The Days of Peter Parley's Tales, and the Poem and Essay Gift Book.

The old publishers of New York busted themselves chiefly with educational books, which in this country soon took a distinctive character and form, with reprints of foreign publications and with the work of the few native authors. The romance and poetry of years ago the publishing houses were not as strong as they are to-day, and they were satisfied with smaller editions of books. At the same time if we could transport ourselves back half a century we would find many names which are familiar.

The Harpers were in existence then, and Fletcher, the last of the four famous brothers, was just about to make his contract with Secretary John C Spencer, which resulted in the publication of "Harper's School District Library." Daniel Appleton had a short time before published his first book, "Crumbs from the Master's Table." S Goodrich was making himself known with the Peter Parley tales, so familiar to the children who have grown up. General Gaines Palmer Putnam was establishing the first branch house in London of an American publisher. A few years later and the young firm of Baker & Scribner got out their first book, "Napoleon and His Generals."

Solid things they were, those books issued in the old days. The styles of binding, while perhaps appealing to our sense of the artistic, were strong and serviceable, and the books were well made. Those were the days of the annuals, the gift books, the tokens—works in which poem, story and essays upon human happiness were placed side by side. One never sees such books nowadays, unless it be in the scrap books of the second-hand book dealers. They were always illustrated with steel engravings of lackadaisical females sitting on rocks and gazing out to sea, and were considered elegant presents to make when one wished to wipe out the fly-leaf's memory of a departing friend. With the changing fashions in books as in costume, it is time for these queer keepsakes to reappear.—*Current Literature.*

THEODORE THOMAS'S PLAN

He Has Abandoned His Musicians and Will Appear Only in the East.

The apprehension recently expressed that Theodore Thomas would abandon the symphonetic and popular concerts which have so long been a feature in the musical life of New York has been realized. In future he will figure only as conductor of the Philharmonic societies of New York and Brooklyn, and possibly a few other independent entertainments for which his services may be engaged. Outside of his connection with the Philharmonic society as a member, he will have no personal interest in any musical enterprises in this city, and it is open to serious doubt whether he will continue the concerts which he has given for years in Philadelphia, New Haven and other cities near New York.

He deems it the course of wise self-preservation to cease the struggle in which he has so long been engaged, and devote himself to the Philharmonic society, and such other engagements as offer a livelihood for himself. "For I must make a living," he adds.

This declaration settles the question that has been agitating musical circles ever since Mr. Thomas's last summer engagement in Chicago, when he took leave of his musicians he told them that they were at liberty to seek engagements elsewhere the following season, as though undecided as to his own plans, he could not promise them such steady employment as he had given them for years. From Chicago he went straight to his country seat at Fair Haven, Mass., whence no inkling of his intentions reached the public. On Wednesday he came to New York with his mind made up as has been described.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Temporarily Interrupted.

Brown—Where's Robinson, Dumley? He was to meet us here and we were to take in the ball game together.

Dumley—He told me one of his wife's relations died yesterday and the funeral takes place at 1 o'clock to-day. He said he would meet us on the grand stand.—*Time*

"If a woman is pretty,
To me 'tis no matter.
Be she blonde or brunette,
So she lets me look at her."

An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject, are prolific causes of pale, sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull lustreless eyes and emaciated forms. Women afflicted, can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of loveliness. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

The Camp Fire.

[Contributions from the old soldiers are earnestly solicited by the editor of the CAMP FIRE. No matter if you cannot write a lengthy history of your lives, for we much prefer short, lively sketches, personal and historical. All communications will be attended to, and no contributor will be overlooked. We do not want anything from the records, as we are supplied with a full set.]

Comrades, will you kindly read the offer made in the first column of the fourth page of this issue, headed "Only Ten Cents?" We ask you all to do your best to extend the circulation of the BLADE, the organ of the men who carried the muskets in 1861-65.

THE DRUMMER BOY AT SHILOH.

On Shiloh's dark and bloody ground
The dead and wounded lay;
Among them was a drummer boy
Who beat the drum that day.
A wounded soldier held him up,
His drum was by his side;
He clasped his hands and raised his eyes
And prayed before he died.

"Look down upon the battle field,
Oh, Thou, our Heavenly Friend,
Have mercy on our sinful souls,"
The soldiers cried "Amen,"
And gathered 'round the little group,
Each brave man knelt and cried,
They listened to the drummer boy
Who prayed before he died.

"Oh, Jesus," said the drummer boy,
"Look down from heaven on me,
Receive me in Thy fond embrace,
Oh, take me home to thee.
I've loved my country as my God,
To serve them both I've tried,"
He smiled, shook hands, death seized the boy.
Who prayed before he died?

Each soldier wept then like a child;
Stout hearts were they, and brave,
The flag his winding sheet, God's book
The key unto his grave.
They wrote upon a simple board
These words, "this is the guide
To those that mourn the drummer boy;
Who prayed before he died?"

Ye angels 'round the throne of grace,
Look down upon the brave,
Who fought and died on Shiloh's plains,
Now slumbering in their graves;
How many homes made desolate?
How many hearts have sighed?
How many like the drummer boy?
Who prayed before he died?

THE SEIGE OF CHARLESTON.

A Curious Requisition—The Work of Scouting Parties—Caution or Cowardice.

EDITOR CAMP FIRE:—Gen. Poe is said to have stated that during the siege of Charleston in 1863, a general made a requisition for 50 men, 35 feet high, to march through the channel and take the enemy's battery in the rear. If Gen. Poe gave this as being true, he has it badly mixed. During the siege of Fort Wagner, Morris island, in front of Charleston, a lieutenant made a requisition, approved by his captain, similar to the one Gen. Poe related. Being now 25 years after the occurrence, it might be interesting to many of your readers to hear what we did and how we did it.

The Confederates held Morris Island, the Union forces Folly Island, and the two were separated by Light House Inlet channel. The distance between the contending forces was about 500 yards.

The mounting of 42 pieces of artillery, the building of magazines for the ammunition, and filling them with 100 rounds for each gun, right under the enemy's eyes, seems almost impossible, nevertheless it was accomplished. At daylight, July 10, every piece was in position, and the whole infantry was in its place, awaiting orders.

At 5 o'clock the Confederates fell into line for roll call, the majority of the soldiers being in their shirt sleeves. As soon as the Confederates stood in line to answer to their names, came the command from the officers of the left battery in our front: "Fire!" Immediately our whole line was in full play. It was fully 15 minutes before the Confederate artillery made a reply, and a very feeble reply it was. In course of time the Confederate artillery on the low land was dismounted.

The bombardment lasted about two hours, and during this time, our infantry was getting ready for an attack. The left wing came down Folly river, dropped down Light-house Inlet, landed at Oyster Shell Point, and took the breastwork along the channel of the inlet. The right wing crossed the inlet on the beach, run past the batteries on the hills, filed left across the hills, and took the batteries in the rear. All Confederate forces that remained at their posts were captured. By 12 o'clock of the same day, we were firmly established on Morris Island, and the siege of Fort Wagner, Gregg, and Sumpter commenced. On the 12th day of July I received orders to report to headquarters. When I reached there I was informed that I would have one hundred men from the 67th regiment who would be under my control and orders only.

Question Bureau.

1. The true name and postoffice address must be given in all cases, but, when specially requested, they will not be published.

2. No attention will be paid to mathematical problems, questions of grammatical construction, inquiries regarding the reliability of individuals, firms or corporations.

3. Communications for this department must be written on a separate sheet, directed to the "Question Bureau," and contain not more than three questions. Do not ask a question and then proceed to argue it. If we can answer it and it is considered of general interest, it will be answered. It is useless to request an answer in the "next issue." The question Bureau is always full, and we are usually two or three weeks behind.

4. This department is not intended to settle party disputes or decide bets. Replies to questions are intended to be of general interest, and no one has the right to DEMAND a reply. Do not request an answer by mail.

5. No question will receive the SLIGHTEST attention unless the first and third rules above are STRICTLY complied with.

The attention of all readers of the QUESTION BUREAU is called to the offer made in the first column of the fourth page of this issue, headed "Only Ten Cents." We ask you all to use your efforts to send us new subscribers under it.

Miscellaneous.

358—P. D. G., Coldwater, Mich.: We cannot advertise "Buffalo Bill's show."

359—H. H., Salem, Oregon: What color is a Harrison hat? The Harrison men of this coast are wearing a drab hat with a black band, and our Eastern wholesale hatters catalogue it as a Cleveland hat.

The light colored high hat is recognized in the trade. It has no black band, which will be appropriate for mourning Democrats after election.

360—E. J. B., Ada, Kan.: 1. Please name, locate and describe three celebrated natural places of interest in the United States. 2. Name the prevailing religion in all the countries of Europe. 3. Describe the gulf stream. What causes produce it?

1. Niagara Falls, Yosemite Valley and Yellowstone Park. 2. Christian. 3. The motion of the earth as it affects the water in the ocean.

361—W. H., Covington, Neb.: Please send a list of U. S. coins commanding a premium.

There is no particular list of coins commanding a regular premium. The old coinage was supposed to be of greater value than that of later years, as the coins contained more of the precious metals and less alloy. They are worth whatever you can make a purchaser pay for them. Read the article in the Question Bureau of Dec. 7, 1887, on "Coins of the United States."

362—Dick, Throopsville, N. Y.: What are the ages of the Presidential candidates?

President Cleveland, the Democratic nominee for re-election, is in the fifty-second year of his age. He was born in Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1837. Benjamin Harrison, the Republican nominee for President, was 55 years old last August. He was born in North Bend, O., August 20, 1833. The "Old Roman," Allen G. Thurman, Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was 75 years old last November. He was born in Lynchburg, Va., November 13, 1813. His opponent on the Republican ticket—Levi P. Morton—was 64 years old last August. Mr. Morton was born in Shoreham, Vt., on the 16th of May, 1824.

363—D. M., New Haven, Conn.: The lines are these:

Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one.

364—W. B. D., Harlan, Ind.: It has no great value aside from what you can make a purchaser pay for it.

365—Nelson, Milo D., Polks Corners, N. Y.: Please tell me when the city of Utica was founded, and if ancient Utica is as dead as the modern Utica, in this state.

Utica is an ancient city of Africa, on the west arm of the river Bagradas, near the bay of Carthage. Its site is now occupied by the village of Bushatter. It is said to have been founded by the Syrians, 287 years before the founding of Rome. Cato, the younger, committed suicide in Utica, in 46 B. C. Had he lived in the modern Utica to which you refer, he would probably have done the same, as the city enjoys the reputation of being the most dead-and-alive enterprising town in the Eastern states.

366—F. H. G., Burlingame, Kan.: Please tell me the vote of the Abolition party in 1840 and 1844.

In 1840 the popular vote for president in 25 states was 1,128,303 for Van Buren against 1,274,203 for Harrison whose majority was 145,900. In 1844 the popular vote in the United States for president was, Clay, 1,288,-670; Polk, 1,327,325; Birney, 62,263; Polk's majority over Clay was 38,792.

367—J. S. McK., Jamestown, Ky.: It has been demonstrated by the QUESTION BUREAU that cast steel can be welded. A composition has lately been patented in Belgium consisting of iron filings 40 parts, borax 20 parts, balsam of copaiba 2, and sal ammoniac 3 parts. They are mixed, heated and pulverized.

368—A. E. Ferguson, Rocky Ridge, O.: Apply to the chairman of your county central committee for the desired information.

369—S. P., Sistersville, W. Va.: 1. What is the best work on short-hand for one to study without a teacher? 2. What would a good type-writer cost? 3. Could I learn type-writing without a teacher?

1. Either Munson, Graham or Pitman. 2. $85 to $100. 3. Yes.

370—J. G. T., Hilladale, Kan.: Your question was answered in detail by the QUESTION BUREAU in the BLADE of September 8, 1887.

371—W. W., Natrona, Pa.: Their face value? Consult a coin dealer.

372—S. S., Concord, Minn.: Please give the official vote of Missouri for governor when John A. Brooks ran on the Prohibition ticket.

Marmaduke's total vote in 1884 was 218,885; Ford, 207,939; Brooks, 10,426. Marmaduke's plurality was 10,946, or more than the whole number of votes cast for Brooks.

373—H. A., Kettle Creek, Pa.: 1. Which church has the largest membership, Methodist or Baptist—including all denominations under that head? 2. Which party has granted to private corporations the most of the public lands?

1. Methodist. 2. The Republican party, necessarily, as no other party has been in power for the last twenty years, until four years ago. Since the organization of the Republican party the Democrats have had a majority occasionally in the House, and in many instances supported the land grants. It would be consistent to attribute the grants arbitrarily to either party.

374—R. F. W., Oakland, Iowa: Hair is the best thing you can use for plaster.

375—F. O. B., Bunker Hill, Ill.: How can I prevent wood from cracking while seasoning?

Logs and planks split at the ends because the exposed surface dries faster than the inside. Saturate muriatic acid with lime, and apply it to the ends. In the ends. The chloride of calcium formed attracts moisture from the air and prevents the splitting.

376—J. T. M., Rowlandsville, Md.: Please give the number of soldiers from the states of Pennsylvania and New York who served in the late war.

New York furnished 467,047 white soldiers, 4,125 colored. The per cent of troops furnished according to population was 12.0. Pennsylvania furnished 366,167 whites, 8,612 colored, per cent to population 12.0.

377—A. P. A., Bridgeton, N. J.: A majority of the pieces referred to are still coined.

378—H. V. Pitts, Mowaque, Ill.: Hirschel V. Johnson was not a candidate in the campaign referred to.

379—W. T. S., Pisgah, Ky.: The is properly pronounced thu in all cases before a word beginning with a consonant sound.

380—M. J. S., Millerton, Kan.: How is the gas made, used in private houses, and manufactured on the premises.

From gasoline.

381—L. B. Stover, Kan.: Read the BLADE of August 11, 1887.

382—C. H. Jones, Middletown, Mo.: 1. Give number of Chinese in the United States. 2. Are any of them legal voters. 3. When did the first Chinaman land in this country.

According to the census of 1880 there were 105,613; per cent. of increase since 1870, 66.73. 2. No. 3. It is doubtful.

383—W. L. H., Sterling, Colo.: Will you please inform me through the BLADE what English newspaper publishes the most complete account of the proceedings of parliament?

The London daily *Times*. You can obtain it through the American News company, New York.

384—F. Q. U., El Modena, Cal.: Please give statistics of the politics of the majority of the criminals in the United States

As most criminals are not entitled to vote, no statistics are made on this subject.

385—M. A. L., Springfield, Neb.: L. A. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

386—W. H. P., Bradford, Pa.: 1. Who is fish commissioner of Pennsylvania? 2. What is the electoral vote of New York?

1. Address a letter to the fish commissioner, Harrisburg, Pa. 2. 36 is the correct electoral vote of New York.

387—S. S., Lushton: 1. Who was the greatest soldier, Von Moltke, Sherman, Sheridan or Grant? Who ranks second of the following: Gladstone, Bismarck or Blaine?

1. Grant. 2. James G. Blaine is considered the greatest statesman of modern times, Gladstone next, and then possibly Bismarck.

388—Albert C. Rubeck, Mica, W. T.: You had better consult a lawyer at Spokane Falls, or Tacoma.

389—M. F. B., Mattoprett, Mass.: Please tell me if there is any published work on the subject of palmistry, and if so, by what author, and where it can be procured.

R. Heron-Allen, the palmist, wrote a work on "Cheiromancy," which any bookseller will order for you from New York.

390—P. L. Roberts, Brentwood, Cal.: Please answer through your paper if there is a history of the 40th Ohio Volunteer Infantry? Also of the 51st Ohio?

The only ones that we know of are embodied in "Ohio in the War," published just after the close of the rebellion.

391—W. L. M., Florence, Wis.: Please give an outline of the Mills bill, under discussion in the present political campaign?

The Mills bill has been already published in this paper. You will find the substitute now before Congress published in this issue of the BLADE.

392—E. C., Telluride, Colo.: A lady reader of the BLADE requests me to ask you, if at any time within the past 20 years Niagara Falls have been dry. That is, if a strong wind prevailed for three or four days, blowing the waters back into the lake, so that no water was running over the falls?

No. Such a phenomenon is not possible. A wind strong enough to do that would level every city in the land, uproot every forest, and destroy every living thing on the earth's surface.

393—J. W. B., Higginsville, Mo.: 1. Where can I get a copy of the Government Blue Book, giving names, salary and incumbents of all offices under our government? 2. Has the Republican National committee issued a campaign book? If so, where can it be had, and what is the price?

1. Write to your Congressman. 2. Apply to the chairman of the National Republican committee, New York, or to your County Central committee.

394—R. H. P., Oberlin, O.: 1. Does T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., write his sermons? 2. Which is considered, by competent judges to be the better orator, Talmage or Ingersoll?

1. Yes, but he preaches them without reading them in the pulpit. 2. Ingersoll is one of the most eloquent orators of modern times and is conceded to be unexcelled in America.

395—E. F. W., Greeley, Col.: Are any of the Presidential candidates Free Masons or Odd Fellows, if so which ones, and to what organization do they belong, or any other secret society?

It is probable that they all belong to some society, though we have no means of ascertaining their private affairs.

396—W. Mc., Toledo: About how much of the unmatured U. S. bonds has the government purchased since January 1, 1887, and how long has the government had authority to purchase such bonds?

Read the answer in the QUESTION BUREAU this week under the caption, Our National Debt.

397—W. H., Oxford, Ia.: A man emigrates to the United States and in due time takes out his first papers. He then has a son born to him who is over 18 years of age before the father gets second papers. Query; Is the son a legal voter at 21 without any papers?

Yes.

398—P. H. Johnson, Lynchburg, Va.: Want price of Harrison and Morton badges per hundred.

Apply to the chairman of the county central committee.

399—C. G. T., Center Mills, Tex.: Did not Mr. R. Q. Mills say in his speech, in opening the tariff debate, that it would be better if all the custom houses were torn down and foreign goods admitted free? Were not his utterances in favor of free trade?

His utterances were undeniably in favor of free trade.

400—P. H. N., Clermont, Ind.: Prof. A. Loisette, of New York, represents a method of acquiring unlimited instantaneous memory," "any book learned in one reading," "restoring lost memory," etc. Is there any method possible by which this can be done?

No living man can control the memory of another, beyond the natural endowments of the Creator. The statement is absurd.

401—G. W. B., West Newton, Pa.: Will you please tell me where I can obtain a book entitled "The Buckeye Blacksmith." A man by the name of Bear, at one time famous as a stump speaker for the Whigs and Republicans, was the author.

The only way to obtain it is to advertise for it. Some one may have an old copy to dispose of. No answers by mail.

402—W. H. Whiteville: Consult the nearest photographer for what you desire.

403—P. D., Abingdon, Ill.: How does England get her revenue with which to defray government expenses?

From internal tax and customs receipts. Many of the taxes are similar in tenor to our own. See Tariff Primer this week.

404—F. E. J., Pilot Grove, Ia.: Does a man have a right to vote for President in a state, if he is not a resident of that state?

No.

405—E. B. K., College Spring, Ia.: Where and how can I procure a copy of the last issue of the "American Almanac," by Librarian Spofford?

Any bookseller will order it for you.

406—E. J. D., Fulton, Ind.: 1. Could a person have the *Daily Congressional Record* sent to him by applying to the public printer? 2. Are the proceedings of both Houses of Congress, speeches and all, printed in the *Record*? 3. Can any person obtain a complete record of the 50th Congress? If so, what would be the probable cost? Or is it free?

1. Yes, this and many another daily newspaper. 2. Yes; it is the only official printed record of all these things. 3. Yes. Write to the public printer for the cost. It is simply the daily issues of the *Record*, bound in volumes.

407—R. G. W., Nile, N. Y.: Will you please answer the following questions? 1. What percentage of slaves in Massachusetts were freed? 2. Did other states allow the owners of slaves to sell them and so prevent their being made free? 3. Does Canada collect import duties against England, the same as any other nation?

1. All slaves were made free. 2. Yes. 3. Yes.

Democratic Jokes.

408—J. Dement: Writes as follows: I heard two Democrats telling that Mr. Harrison was a general in the rebel army. I told them it was not so, and want to hear from you about it. Also, who is the Vice President now?

General Harrison's war record is well known by old soldiers. He answered Lincoln's call, and went bravely to the front and fought for the preservation of the Union, being promoted to the rank of general for gallant services, while Grover Cleveland hired a substitute. 2. John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, is acting Vice President, being President *pro tem.* of the United States Senate.

The Status of Oklahoma.

409—J. C. Ross, Walnut Grove, Tenn. Please give a description of the Oklahoma district, size and fertility. Is it open for white settlement?

Among the Knights of Labor and others who have shown considerable interest in having the Oklahoma country open to settlement, there appeared to be some misapprehension as to the terms of the Oklahoma bill now under consideration in the House. The bill as it stands does not recognize the homestead principle, pure and simple, but provides that in addition to three years' occupancy settlers can acquire title only by the payment of $1.25 per acre. There must be personal residence, occupancy, and cultivation of the land for three years and the payment in four annual installments at the rate of $1.25 per acre. No settler can take no more than 160 acres. Judge Payson and several other members of Congress, who have given special attention to the public land questions, are firmly opposed to the provision exacting payment from settlers. They assert that if this rule is established the land will in a short time be found in the possession of Jay Gould, known as the champion story teller of the day, invented a tale of a man in Ohio cutting corn in June, (corn is not cut in June) and related that while cursing his corn chopper because it was dull, he was petrified by God as a punishment. The story is an absurd flight of imagination.

Effects of Free Trade.

Please give the number of men employed in manufacturing and agricultural establishments in the United States. Would not a large proportion of these men be thrown out on the farmer which would increase the number of producers and not diminish the number of consumers if free trade is adopted?

According to the census of 1880, which is the latest compilation of land, there were 3,837,112 persons employed in mechanical manufacturing and mining. Of these 3,205,124 were male, 631,988 female, while in agricultural pursuits there were engaged 7,670,493 persons. Should free trade be inaugurated, and say a third of the people employed in manufacturing be thrown out of work by free trade they would naturally drift into agricultural pursuits. The effect would be to depreciate the value of farm labor and reduce the prices on farm products. A farmer who votes for free trade is sowing the seeds of demoralization on his own premises.

The Mediterranean Current.

416—W. A. W., Marshfield, Ogn.: 1. Give the reason why the current from the At antic into the Mediterranean is continuous, there being no outward current through the straits of Gibraltar. 2. Give history of the trouble between Edwin Forest and McCready.

1. The whole Mediterranean system is separated from the Atlantic by a barrier of 150 to 200 fathoms at the straits of Gibraltar, which is too shallow to allow of communication between the deep waters of the two basins, the difference in temperature of currents causes the surface flow to continue the same way, the evaporation keeping up the inflow. 2. The trouble was simply a quarrel arising from jealousy.

Nothing Like It!

Every day swells the volume of proof that as a specific for all Blood diseases, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Remember, this is an old established remedy with a record! It has been weighed in the balance and found fulfilling every claim! It has been tested many years in thousands of cases with flattering success! For Throat and Lung troubles, Catarrh, Kidney disease, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and all disorders resulting from impoverished blood, there is nothing like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery — world-renowned and ever growing in favor!

Ask For Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier.

With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

to any other. The fore-runner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far excel those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickhaus, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. There is nothing so good for the youthful blood as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—R. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

or a longer residence on the land to perfect title. Under it the settler would be required to pay the government $200, in addition to remaining on the land and cultivating it for three years.

Our National Debt.

410—Ric P. D., Auburn, N. Y.: What is the amount of the National debt, and what part has Cleveland's administration paid, and why don't he use the great treasury surplus to pay off the debt?

When the war ended in 1865, the total of the national debt, exclusive of the legal tender currency, was, in round numbers, $2,380,000,000, on which we were paying $151,000,000 interest annually. To-day the debt has been reduced to about $1,000,000,000, and our annual interest payment is only about $41,000,000. The same machinery which accomplished this enormous reduction is now producing the surplus of which there is so much complaint, and its deserves credit for its past achievements ahead. In fact, the national income from customs and internal revenue has been, on the whole, steadily diminishing year by year, so that last year it was $200,000,000 less than it was in 1865. That a surplus has begun lately to accumulate is owing to the want of an outlet in the shape of payable debt.

We have redeemed all the bonds that have fallen due, and now we have to buy in advance, at high premiums, those that are to mature. Instead of being able to pay out $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 a year for the redemption of the public debt, as we did from 1881 to 1884, we secured last year with great difficulty enough to meet the requirements of the sinking fund, and for the last five months the treasury has succeeded in buying only $33,500,000 at an average premium of 21 per cent. It was a blunder to put the national debt out of our control, as we did in funding the long 4s and the 4½s, and it has cost us dearly. If this blunder had not been committed there would have been no surplus at this moment and none would accumulate for ten years to come.

Simple Silver Plating.

411—J. T. F., Pittsburgh, Mo.: Please answer through the QUESTION BUREAU how to put nickel plate on revolvers.

The articles to be plated must first be freed from all greasy or oily substances. This may be done by boiling them in an alkaline lye (about half a pound of soda ash to the gallon of water), then washed from the lye and dipped into diluted nitric acid, which removes any oxide that may be formed upon the surface. The acid should be diluted so that it will merely act upon the metal. The articles should then be washed in clean water to remove the acid. For a plating solution to be used without the aid of a battery: Take one ounce of nitrate of silver dissolved in one quart of distilled or rain water. When thoroughly dissolved throw in a few crystals of hyposulphite of soda, which will at first form a brown precipitate, but this will soon all become re-dissolved if sufficient hyposulphite has been employed. A slight excess of this salt must, however, be added. The solution thus formed may be used for coating small articles of steel brass or German silver, by simply dipping them in the solution and rubbing it over the surface of the article to be coated, which has been previously cleaned as directed. When the solution has been carefully made and the operator has had a little practice, the plating may be done in a very satisfactory manner. It may be added that hyposulphite of soda costs only ten cents a pound, and nitrate of silver about $1.50 an ounce. One ounce of silver will coat a large number of small articles.

Wedding Bells.

412—J. A. Graham, Natural Dam, Ark.: 1. Is it fashionable for a lady to wear a locket containing pictures around her neck? 2. What kind of a suit of clothing is most fashionable for a bridegroom to wear?

1. Y s, if it suits her fancy. It is not deemed good form, however. 2. Either a full dress black suit, or a Prince Albert coat.

A New Inventor.

413—J. D. G., Hesperia, Mich.: I understand that France has a standing offer of one million dollars to any one who will invent and give to them the right of perpetual motion. If this is so, to whom should one apply from this nation, now? I have already made the discovery and it is a success.

If you have discovered perpetual motion you need not send to France for a million dollars, it will be forthcoming in this country. No government has any offer for the discovery of perpetual motion, for it is impossible.

An Improbable Story.

414—Christiana G., Jerusalem, D. T.: Was a man petrified in the state of Ohio while working in the field, about 1886 A. D., or any other year? It was considered a judgment from God for cursing His name.

It is not probable. Petrifactions are the result of the action of certain properties in water upon solid objects. Years are required for the transformation. Joe Mullhattan, a traveling man from St. Louis, known as the champion story teller of the day, invented a tale of a man in Ohio cutting corn in June, (corn is not cut in June) and related that while cursing his corn chopper because it was dull, he was petrified by God as a punishment. The story is an absurd flight of imagination.

Wedding Bells.

415—J. W., Adair, Ill.: Please give the number of men employed in manufacturing and agricultural establishments in the United States. Would not a large proportion of these men be thrown out on the farmer which would increase the number of producers and not diminish the number of consumers if free trade is adopted?

According to the census of 1880, which is the latest compilation of land, there were 3,837,112 persons employed in mechanical manufacturing and mining. Of these 3,205,124 were male, 631,988 female, while in agricultural pursuits there were engaged 7,670,493 persons. Should free trade be inaugurated, and say a third of the people employed in manufacturing be thrown out of work by free trade they would naturally drift into agricultural pursuits. The effect would be to depreciate the value of farm labor and reduce the prices on farm products. A farmer who votes for free trade is sowing the seeds of demoralization on his own premises.

THE MOST DISTRESSINGFORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Relief in one minute for all pains and weaknesses in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

OUR WEEKLY SALAD.

Book collecting sometimes becomes a perfect mania, and the collector will spare no pains to obtain some coveted work. The funny part of it is that after it once fairly gets hold of an individual he is never satisfied with one copy of a book, but must have several; and the more rare and curious it is the better he is satisfied, and the more sacrifices he will make to procure it for his own. It is related of Richard Heber, one of the most insatiate book collectors ever known, that he had libraries at Herdnet, Paris, London, Oxford, Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent and several other places. He bought every desirable book in the market, and if he heard of one that was exceedingly rare he neither ate nor slept until it was in his possession. He would start off at the shortest notice in search of one not in his collection. One can hardly understand this mania who has not been touched by it, but it is like everything else extravagantly indulged in, it becomes an actual vice, for everything must give way to its gratification. It only shows the queer make-up of the human constitution.

One of the newest wrinkles, or, to use its equivalent, latest fads, is the good luck ring. The idea originated at Chautauqua and soon became so popular that every one from one end of the lake to the other was either wearing a ring or had one or two in the process of manufacture. They are worn on the little finger, and when properly made are quite pretty. A bran new dime and a stout penknife, combined with patience and perseverance, are what are required for the completion of one of these finger rings. The center is cut from the dime, leaving only the milled rim, and the inside is smoothed off and polished with emery paper or a fine file. Several of these little silver wires may be worn upon the finger and serve as marks of devotion from the wearer's friends. The idea is less expensive than was the monogram craze which held sway a short time ago, as well as less obtrusive. Young women loaded down with monogram bangles, clanking and banging with every move, reminded one forcibly of the noble red man returning from the chase loaded with the trophies of his adventures. But the good luck ring combines the qualities of cheapness and modesty, and at the same time serve to mark the wearer of the time spent by the giver in patient toil and kindly thought.

It has been stated as the cause of the red color of the planet Mars, that the vegetation on that world is red instead of green. It is claimed that this supposition is not so absurd as may appear. With the approach of winter the brilliant hues which the vegetation of this earth take on must give a decidedly red color to this planet to outside observers. As the summer passes away all foliage and bark take on a roseate shade. The young wood of trees is redder in winter than in summer and there are some bushes which are a deep crimson in the winter while they are green all summer. Cold weather seems to require the predominance of red, and as this world grows older it may take on a rosier hue. Mars is known to have a colder climate than our own, and has probably progressed in its floral adaptations to the cold. If this be true the sanguinary expression of "blood on the moon" may owe its origin to the coloring of the flora of that planet.

The large number of beggars which overrun all oriental cities is a fact often commented upon by travelers who are constantly being supplicated for alms. In one of these oriental towns, Cavalla, is a beggars' guild, which is conducted in the same way as any other guild. They have their own laws, their president and their council. This council gives diplomas to those who wish to beg, and woe to the beggar who, without this permission, dares to ask for alms at the churches, mosques or street doors. All the legitimate beggars turn up to defend their rights and the life of the unlicensed mendicant is not worth a farthing. Friday is the recognized beggars' day, and on this day they go from door to door and get their bags filled with bread and beans. These are divided among the community as it is against their creed to have any private property. The brotherhood is rich; they possess houses, the income of which is spent for the benefit of the community. Once a year they have a feast and on this day all go to church. It would be hard to recognize in the well dressed company of men and women the horde of ragged and tattered beggars who infest the streets when on their rounds. Rags and dirt are the badge of their profession, which only are laid aside upon the annual feast day. When a beggar's daughter marries she is dowered by the community. The president approves or disapproves of the match, and his consent is essential to the union. The president of one of these guilds is a blind man, and although it is known that he is rich and that his wife and daughter are well clothed and fed, his plaintive wail as he parades the streets seldom fails to bring forth a response, and with such good results that begging gives him a good income.

New uses are constantly being developed for the cotton plant, and for a long time it has been a most important factor in the world of trade. The latest discovery is that the finest writing paper may be made from the pulp taken from the hulls and stalks. This pulp is as white as snow, and is extracted from the hull which has hitherto been used for fuel or fertilizing purposes, and from the stalks which are generally allowed to rot in the fields. If the process prove successful, a new industry will be given to the world and the value of these comparatively useless products will be increased ten-fold.

The superstition that the touching of a hump back's hump will bring good luck, has gained wide spread popularity, until the life of a hump-back in any place where this idea has become current, is anything but desirable. At first the notion was confined to theatrical people who are notoriously superstitious, but gradually the craze has spread until society women as well as men have taken up the idea, with profound faith in its infallibility. That another's deformity may have any luck-bringing qualities seems almost too absurd to receive any credence, and yet human nature with its usual fondness for sensational things has taken hold of this idea which is nothing more nor less than an ancient belief come to light again. It seems hardly possible that any one could be so devoid of delicate feeling as to user another's deformity to gratify a senseless superstition, and yet it is said that in certain places men vie with each other to touch a humpback, while women and children go any distance for the purpose of laying their hands upon one of these unfortunates. It is to be hoped that this craze will soon meet the fate of all other like fancies. There is nothing to recommend the idea while there is enough cruelty to condemn it in the eyes of sensible people.

Within the last few months, a craze for an excess of jewelry has sprung up in the fashionable would, and now women who, a year ago would sport only solitaire earrings and simple pin, fairly glitter with ornaments. One young lady wore to a reception upon her corsage no less, by her own count, than 64 pins. Every fold of lace was caught and fastened by a glittering point, until she seemed in a blaze of light. One cannot help feeling a little sorry that this style has come about, as it means the expenditure of money by many people which can ill be spared. There is one consolation, however. It will not last long, and while it does, the jewellers will reap a harvest. It is an ill wind indeed that blows nobody any good, and it is as true in this case as in any other. Another thing revived, or brought back into favor, is the wearing of artificial flowers upon the dress, and they are so perfectly made and perfumed that it is hard to detect the counterfeit. As with many other things in life, the real and unreal approach each other so closely in appearance, that it requires an eye attuned to truth to mark the difference.

Regulate the Regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, manufactured by proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure. Largest bottle in the market. Sold by all druggists.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York

BEFORE IT IS BORN.

Some Startling Statements of General Interest.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, on being asked when the training of a child should begin, replied, "A hundred years before it is born."

Are we to infer from this that this generation is responsible for the condition of the race a hundred years from now?

Is this wonderful generation the natural result of the proper diet and medicines of a hundred years ago?

It is conceded in other lands that most of the wonderful discoveries of the world in this century have come from this country. Our ancestors were reared in log cabins, and suffered hardships and trials.

But they lived and enjoyed health to a ripe old age. The women of those days would endure hardships without apparent fatigue that would startle those of the present age.

Why was it?

One of the proprietors of the popular remedy known as Warner's safe cure, has been faithfully investigating the cause, and has called to his aid scientists as well as medical men, impressing upon them the fact that there cannot be an effect without a cause. This investigation disclosed the fact that in the olden times simple remedies were administered, compounded of herbs and roots, which were gathered and stored in the lofts of the log cabins, and when sickness came on, these remedies from nature's laboratory were used with the best effects.

What were these remedies? What were they used for? After untiring and diligent search they have obtained the formulas so generally used for various disorders.

Now the question is, how will the olden time preparations affect the people of this age, who have been treated, under modern medical schools and codes, with poisonous and injurious drugs. This test has been carefully pursued, until they are convinced that the preparations they now call Warner's Log Cabin remedies are what our much abused systems require.

Among them is what is known as Warner's Log Cabin sarsaparilla, and they frankly announce that they do not consider the sarsaparilla of so much value in itself as it is in the combination of the various ingredients which together work marvelously upon the system. They also have preparations for other diseases, such as "Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Log Cabin hops and buchu remedy," "Warner's Log Cabin hair tonic." They have great confidence that they have a cure for the common disease of catarrh, which they give the name of "Log Cabin rose cream." Also a "Log Cabin plaster," which they are confident will supplant all others, and a liver pill, to be used separately or in connection with the other remedies.

We hope that the public will not be disappointed in these remedies, but will reap a benefit from the investigations, and that the proprietors will not be embarassed in their introduction by dealers trying to substitute remedies that have been so familiar to the shelves of our druggists. This line of remedies will be used instead of others. Insist upon your druggist getting them for you if he hasn't them yet in stock, and we feel confident that these new remedies will receive approbation at our reader's hands, as the founders have used every care in their preparation.

THE PORTENTS OF THE ELECTION.

A Solid North will Confront a Solid South as the November Result.

Chicago Tribune.

It now lacks only five weeks of election day. The two great parties have joined issue. They have for months pleaded their cause before that great jury of millions of voters which will return their verdict the 6th of November. They are not yet through with their arguments. There is still time in which voters may be swayed from one to the other side. Still, most of them have made up their minds, and the indications are that they will arrive at a finding such as is given below:

For Harrison.		*For Cleveland.*	
New York	36	Virginia	12
Pennsylvania	30	North Carolina	11
Maine	6	West Virginia	6
New Hampshire	4	*South Carolina*	9
Vermont	4	Georgia	12
Massachusetts	14	Florida	4
Rhode Island	4	Alabama	10
Connecticut	6	*Mississippi*	9
Ohio	23	*Louisiana*	8
Indiana	14	Texas	13
Illinois	22	Arkansas	7
Michigan	11	Missouri	15
Wisconsin	11	Tennessee	12
Minnesota	7	Kentucky	13
Iowa	13	Maryland	8
Nebraska	5	Delaware	3
Kansas	9		
Nevada	3	Total	153
Colorado	3	States in italics stolen from the Republicans	
California	8	by ballot-box.	
Oregon	3	States marked * those where result would be close and doubtful on an honest vote.	
Total	239	Doubtful—New Jersey, 9.	
Disfranchised—Dakota	6		
Washington	3		
Grand total	248		

So it foots up: Harrison twenty-one states, with 239 electoral votes; Cleveland sixteen, with 153 votes; doubtful one, with nine votes.

There may be Democrats who will not accept the correctness of these figures. They may say that there are doubtful states in the Republican column. So there are. The most doubtful of them all is thought to be Michigan. Next in order comes Nevada, and then Connecticut. This concession will not satisfy them. They will say Indiana is doubtful. Not at this election, gentlemen. It has been so in the past, but this time it wants to name the President. Sandwiched between Ohio and Illinois, each of which has given Presidents to the Republic, Indiana has for the first time a chance to enroll itself in that honorable list. She does not mean to throw away that chance. She will not muff that ball. She has more pride of state than she has pride of party. Her electoral votes can be depended on for "young Tippecanoe" as surely as can the rising and setting of the sun November 6. For that matter, all these states states we call doubtful, even Michigan, will go for Harrison. They are simply less certain to do than Kansas and Illinois, or Ohio and Pennsylvania.

But the Democrats have states they may lose. There are in their solid Southern wall chinks and crevices, through which the sunbeams that herald a brighter day are shining. We do not mean the manifestly stolen commonwealths of South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi, nor Alabama and Florida, in each of which the Republicans would have more than a good chance were it not for the "repressive methods" of the ex-Confederates. We mean that if the Democrats do not beware they will find one or more of the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and the Virginias breaking loose from the confederate line and uniting with the Union states. For forty-four years the tariff question has not been the chief issue in the South. This year it is in half a dozen Southern states. It remains to be seen how far the attempt of the Democrats to hide that will be successful. If they succeed in persuading the old Henry Clay Whigs of those states that the retention of the old policy of the "American system" is not the paramount question, but the "Lost Cause" still is, then they will vote as they have been voting for years. But, however the South votes, the result at the poorest, from present appearances, will be: Harrison, 239; Cleveland, 153; yet undetermined, 9.

Again the Free Trade Parrot.

New York Press.

"The tariff is a tax," shrieked the Bowery parrot yesterday as a man strode by in a thick dark blue overcoat. The man in the overcoat stopped short, turned around and looked at the bird.

"Do you see this overcoat?" shouted he; "it cost $4 wholesale and $5 retail, and it is made of Raritan chinchilla. Made right over here in New Jersey."

The parrot did not know that the man in the Raritan chinchilla overcoat was E. A. Hartshorne, of Troy, and only repeated:

"The tariff is a tax."

"This overcoat," continued Mr. Hartshorne, "weighs 7½ pounds. If it were imported the duty would be 40 cents a pound and 35 per cent ad valorem; total $4.50, or 50 cents more than the entire wholesale price. What have you to say to that?"

And all that the parrot had to say was, "The tariff is a tax."

Liberated from their Fetters

By the helpful, genial action of that most beneficent of aperients, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the bowels soon throw off the burden that paralyzed and weakened them, and resume their normal freedom of action. The action of the Bitters, unlike that of average purgatives, involves no griping or drenching. If it did it would, like them, be valueless for ordinary use. There is nothing ungentle or unnatural attending its operation. Upon the liver, no less than the bowels, its action is most benign, promoting a healthful bilious secretion, and directing out of the wrong and into the right channel. Conjointly with costiveness, other bilious symptoms disappear when it is systematically used, and the stomach is strengthened as well as regulated by it. Malarial complaints, rheumatism, debility, nervousness and kidney troubles are completely relieved by it. Sleep and appetite are invariably promoted by it.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1888.

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Of Indiana.

For Vice President,
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ONLY TEN CENTS

FOR THE WEEKLY BLADE EIGHT WEEKS!

A NOVEL PLAN

For Doubling the Weekly Blade's Circulation.

Every person who will, during this month of October, remit us ten cents, silver or postal note, will be entered on our subscription list for the BLADE for *eight weeks.* (Do *not* send postage stamps.)

We are aware that a standard newspaper was never before offered to the public at so low a price, and that we shall not be reimbursed for the white paper and postage. Still, we shall have the satisfaction of largely increasing our circulation, hoping at the same time to do considerable good when it may be most needed for HARRISON, MORTON and Protection; and we believe many thousand who will give the BLADE eight weeks' trial will afterwards become permanent subscribers.

How many ten cent subscribers we shall receive under this offer, depends upon how many people will read this announcement during October who are not now subscribers. Therefore, the success of the whole scheme depends upon our present subscribers. If each subscriber will show this announcement to three or four neighbors and friends who are not subscribers to the BLADE, the effect would be an unprecedented increase in our subscription list.

A still better plan would be for each subscriber to see that at least one neighbor or friend *does* remit ten cents for a trial subscription, in which case we would exactly double our subscription.

The experiment is a novel one, and we trust each of our subscribers will have interest enough in its success to see that at least one ten cent postal note is sent us during October. We are particular to require silver or postal note. We cannot use stamps.

This offer is only good during October. For fifteen cents we will send the BLADE eight weeks and *one* of our Harrison portraits.

Notice to subscribers whose time expires in October: We have sent each one of you a private proposition by mail regarding your renewal for one year. We hope you will decide to accept the terms offered. If for any reason you cannot renew for one year, send us ten cents, in accordance with the above proposition, and have your time extended eight weeks, which will cover the campaign, and show you the excellent features that will be added after the political battle is over.

HENRY MACK, of Cincinnati, who has been in Europe for several months, will reach New York about the 20th inst., and will, by invitation address the Republicans of that city shortly after his arrival. Mr. MACK is one of the most prominent Hebrews in the country and is well known to every Hebrew business man in the cities, as well as in his Cincinnati home, where for about forty years he was president of Rabbi WISE'S temple and chairman of the building committee of the temple as well as of the Cincinnati library, and for years a school commissioner. He is head of the firm of MACK, STADLER & Co., and is one of the three trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railroad. He writes to a friend:

I can speak by experience how partial the Germans as well as the English are toward the ruinous policy of the present administration. I have during the last two months looked into the "Schuts-Zoll" or protective tariff system of the German Empire, and the many arguments I had here with the men in power have given me very valuable information to convince our business men and the working classes alike how ardently we must work and pray for the defeat of free trade principles in our home.

THE BLADE'S HARRISON PORTRAIT.

Our portrait of HARRISON is the best one yet published. After this date, any person remitting us 25 cents for the Weekly BLADE three months, may have one of these portraits free if they will ask for it in their letter containing remittance.

SUGAR costs the people eight to ten cents a pound; salt about 20 cents a bushel. The people use 2,400,000,000 pounds of sugar in a year, and perhaps 30,000,000 bushels of salt. The sugar costs, say, $240,000,000, and the salt, say, $6,000,000. The sugar is nearly all imported, the salt nearly all produced here. But to protect the Southern industry of 270,000,000 pounds of sugar the Mills bill left a duty of 68 per cent on 2,130,000,000 pounds of foreign sugar, when in fact it needed no such protection; and to destroy a Northern industry it wiped off the duty of the twelfth of a mill a pound on salt. The duty paid on foreign sugar is $50,000,000 a year and the duty paid on foreign salt is less than $750,000. The Senate tariff bill cuts off about half of the sugar duty, and gives the people cheaper sugar, at the same time destroying the sugar trust. Yet the rate of duty is left a little higher than that of wool and woolen goods at present.

THE decrease of the export trade of this country since 1881—when high-water mark was reached—has been uncomfortably steady. In that year the figure was $902,377,346—an excess over the last fiscal year of $206,402,727. The balance of trade in merchandise against the United States during the last fiscal year was $27,890,527—the imports being $723,865,146 and the exports only $695,974,619. It is not a good sign.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE TARIFF ISSUE FOR THIRD PARTY VOTERS.

Some one has said, "it is difficult to get the attention of the people fixed upon more than one issue in the national campaign," and it is a true saying. And, as regards the present canvass, the tariff issue overshadows and dwarfs all other issues. Wherever men congregate—in stores, in shops, in mills, on the street, or on a country road—the one theme of discussion is the tariff. The reason for this is, that it is an issue in which all men who have given the matter the slightest attention feel an interest, because it has a personal bearing on their lives. There are very few people whom a change in the fiscal policy of the government will not affect in a financial, a business way. The voters are aware of this; and they are also aware that the approaching November election will decide whether the attempted change shall be made, or whether the present policy shall continue. The tariff is a vital issue, because it affects everybody to a greater or less degree; it overshadows all other issues, because it must be decided *now.*

The state elections held since the campaign opened show that the tariff issue has taken such hold of the voters that the votes for all other tickets, outside of those of the two great parties, have diminished. This is the *fact*, notwithstanding the efforts to juggle figures and make it appear otherwise. So threatening does this fact appear to the third party Prohibitionists, that they are attempting to show that the tariff is "not really an issue," that it is only "forced by political leaders," and that both Democrats and Republicans "mean the same thing" in their tariff policy. This is atrociously misleading. The third party is cursed with leaders who seem to think a lie is a legitimate argument. Let us state the difference between the Democratic and the Republican parties on the tariff issue—and we challenge the proof that it is not an honest and fair statement of the question.

Because there will not be, until September 1, 1891, any bonds of the United States which can be called for payment, there is a surplus of funds in the national treasury, above the needs of the government, which surplus, unless the expenses of the government increase, will steadily grow larger. The President devoted his last annual message to Congress to this surplus, and demanded that a revision of the tariff should be made which should reduce the revenues to the needs of the government. The Democratic majority of the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives, headed by Chairman MILLS, prepared the noted "Mills bill," to reduce the revenues, in accordance with the suggestions made in the President's message. This bill passed the Democratic House of Representatives, and was sent to the Republican Senate. It, and the President's message, received the unqualified endorsement of the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, and were adopted as the tariff policy of that party.

The Republicans do not oppose the reduction of the revenue, but do oppose the method by which the Democrats propose to reduce it—the Mills bill. That bill makes its heaviest reductions on articles which are largely produced and manufactured in this country, and as these reductions are below the "protective line"—bring the duty on imported goods of the same kind below the difference between the cost of the labor required to produce them here and the cost required to produce them abroad, it is, in effect, a free trade bill. The Republican majority of the Senate referred the Mills bill to the Finance committee, which has reported a bill as a substitute for the Mills bill, which makes the necessary reduction in the revenue, but makes it in such form that it does not destroy the principle of protection on any article that is produced or manufactured here.

The Senate thus refuses to pass the Mills bill, and proposes a protective bill instead. When this goes back to the House, the Democratic majority of that body will refuse to pass it, of course. And, even if it should, the President would veto it, because it does not agree with his views as to the manner in which the reduction of revenues should be made. There is thus an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the two parties—*not* as to revenue reduction, for both agree that this is necessary, but as to the manner in which it shall be done. The Democrats want it drawn on free trade lines, the Republicans on protective lines. With the Senate Republican, and the House and the President Democratic, nothing can be done by the present Congress.

Hence the question goes to the people, and is to be decided by them at the November election—when they will decide it by electing a new President, new members of the next House, and in several states, new legislatures, which bodies will elect a number of new members of the United States Senate.

There is the issue, plainly stated. The people *must* decide which they want. Now, a vote for the third party ticket, or the Labor ticket, or any other, for Presidential electors, or for Congressman, is a vote thrown away. There is not a candidate for these offices on any but the Republican or Democratic tickets, who has a chance of election. Prohibition will be neither helped nor hindered directly by a vote from the third party. We know the third party organs are filled with frantic appeals to voters to stand by that party; but the friends of Prohibition have as deep an actual interest in the tariff question as any one else, and the indications are that they will vote on that issue, by voting a ticket that will count.

It is to be remembered, too, that only one in fifteen of the Prohibitionists of the nation are in favor of a separate party. As our readers well know, the BLADE believes the the third party to be more of a hindrance to the great crusade against Rum than anything else. We know that the Rum Power is doomed, and must go down. Each year shows progress in this glorious work, but the fact is that this progress is not because of the third party, but in spite of it; for it refuses, practically, to favor Prohibitory work that is effected outside of itself, while it can not point to *one single* law or provision that it has accomplished. To decline to vote with the third party in order to throw an effective vote on the tariff settlement thus does not do anything to check the progress of Prohibition work.

Again—Nothing is more certain than that the Democratic party in the North is the slave of the Rum Power. CLEVELAND is a drinking man, and his friends do not deny it. On the other hand, General HARRISON is not only the nominee of the party which contains within its ranks the vast majority of the Prohibition sentiment of the North, but he is a total abstainer, an outspoken opponent of the Rum Power, whose nomination at Chicago was opposed by every argument that the Rum element could bring to bear. His wife is as pronounced in her views as was LUCY WEBB HAYES when she was mistress of the White House. The great bulk of the third-party voters in the North agree in sentiment with the Republican party in its position on protection. A vote cast for the third party ticket, instead of for HARRISON and a protectionist candidate for Representative, amounts to giving GROVER CLEVELAND and free trade a one-half vote.

We believe that the above positions can not be disputed successfully. We therefore call on every voter who is debating whether to vote with the third party or with the Republicans, to vote where his vote will do some good in repelling the free trade attack—assuring him that by so doing he is doing the cause of Prohibition no injury, but rather good, in aiding to give the nation a chief executive who is the bitter enemy of the Rum Power, rather than casting, practically, a half-vote to continue an advocate of Rum in the highest office in the nation. We believe that such a cause will be of direct aid in the struggle to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

The Finance committee of the Senate has reported back a substitute for the Mills bill, which was referred to that committee by the Senate when sent up from the House. We publish a full synopsis of this measure in to-day's BLADE. It reduces the annual revenue by about $75,000,000, and preserves the principle of protection to American industries and American workingmen. On the tariff the reductions are: reduction on sugar, $27,750,000; on articles now dutiable, which it places on the free list, $6,500,000; reductions of duty on other articles, $8,000,000. The reductions on internal revenue taxation are: on tobacco, $24,500,000; on alcohol to be used in the arts, $7,000,000.

The reduction of the duty on sugar is about one-half. The doctrine of protectionists is, that the duty shall be protective on everything that can be produced (or manufactured) in this country in sufficient amount to supply our own wants. We can not, however, produce enough sugar to supply our own wants. There is an area in Louisiana where the cane will grow, and nowhere else. This area can not supply but a small portion of our needs. The total product is only about one-tenth of the total amount consumed. Hence the sugar duty is almost the only example of a "duty for revenue only" that we have in the present tariff, and it is the only duty that is paid in full by the consumer.

It may be interesting to compare the home production and the importation in 1851 and 1887, to show that, owing to the lack of proper climate and soil, our sugar product can never equal our needs:

	Louisiana Product.	Importation.
1851.....	231,000,000	380,000,000
1887.....	181,000,000	3,136,000,000

That is, in 1851, we produced 61 per cent as much as we imported. Last year we produced less than 6 per cent of our importation. With an increasing population, the consumption of sugar far outruns any possible production. Hence, in legislating for the greatest good for the greatest number, the sugar duty should be cut down, as is done in this bill. The tariff can not stimulate production when both soil and climate are unfavorable, except in a very small area. As Nature herself prevents our development of the sugar production, the continuance of the present high duties on that commodity is opposed to the leading tenet of the protectionist creed.

The classification of sugar is not materially changed, but in addition to the cut of 50 per cent in the tax, a change is made which effects a reduction of about one-fourth of one cent per pound. Wool remains as at present, with the exception of an increase of one cent per pound on fine grades. Some change is made in the worsted and woolen schedules. Manilla, jute and sisal grass are put on the free list, with a great number of other articles we do not produce. Hemp and flax remain as now. There are many changes in the iron and steel schedules. Steal rails, which are now $17 per ton, are reduced to 7 1-10 cents per pound, which is $14 20 per ton.

The abolition of the tax on alcohol used in the arts is opposed by the Democrats on the ground that it will lead to frauds. This is untrue, for it can be made tax free without fear of fraud by the mixing of 10 per cent of wood naphtha, or methyl, with the alcohol. This distillation from wood possesses such a pungent odor of creosote or ether as renders it impossible to use the alcohol when mixed for any other purpose except in the arts. Careful estimates collected from best informed sources place the total amount of tax paid on grain alcohol now used in the arts at between six and seven millions of gallons each year. These spirits are used in the manufacture of the finer paints and varnishes, of perfumery and cosmetics, and ink making and many other manufactures.

We give below a comparative table of the reductions made by this bill, and those which Mr. MILLS claims his bill will make:

	Senate Bill.	Mills Bill.
Sugar.....	$27,750,000	10,937,174
Free list.....	6,500,000	19,773,599
Tobacco.....	24,500,000	17,387,161
Alcohol in arts....	7,000,000	.....
Other reductions..	8,000,000	2,000,000

One of the decided improvements in the Senate bill is, wherever at all possible, making duties specific instead of *ad valorem.* A specific duty is a fixed sum on the yard, pound, gallon, or other unit of measure. An *ad valorem* duty is a certain per cent on the value. The latter duties are constantly evaded by false invoices, undervaluations, etc., and all the frauds on the customs that have ever been discovered. These are simply impossible under specific duties, and the change is a most decided improvement.

NASBY'S BOOKS.

We now have in stock all the published works of D. R. LOCKE, and can fill orders promptly. The demand for the "Cross Roads" letters in book form exceeded our expectations, and we have just caught up with back orders. We have announced on 5th page of this issue full particulars, prices, etc.

NEITHER General HARRISON nor any Republican proposes that there should be an excess of revenue collected for the purpose of buying bonds at a premium. On the contrary the Republicans in the Senate have matured and offered a bill which will diminish the revenues to the level of the probable needs of the government. The present question of purchasing bonds relates simply to the idle sum already on hand and such additions as will be made to it before any measure of revenue reduction can take effect. This idle sum is now said to be a hundred millions or more, and it will be added to, month by moth, until the revenue laws are changed and the new ones come into operation.

THE administration's purchase of English blankets for the United States army is fresh in the minds of the people. It is now ascertained that the Treasury department has purchased an extensive order of English-made towels. The "soap" is be furnished by federal office-holders, of course.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* states the issue of the campaign very tersely:

Shall American goods and products, or English goods and products, stock our home market?

Shall American wages or English wages be paid to our workingmen and workingwomen?

The votes of the workingmen will decide.

THE "Wheelers" of Missouri demand that the state legislature shall take grain inspection from the control of merchants and elevators, and vest it in a state board of inspectors, and that a law shall be passed making grain gambling a criminal offense, with such severe penalties as shall stop it entirely.

THE Democrats who are crying that the wool tariff makes Americans wear shoddy goods, do not seem to be aware that England is the home of shoddy, and that more shoddy goods are made there in a week than in the United States in a year.

THE President and his cabinet have subscribed $50,000 for the Democratic cause, not counting GARLAND, ENDICOTT and VILAS, who do not appear to have chipped in yet.

THE SUGAR TRUST AND THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

The infamous sugar trust has closed two refineries, throwing several hundred hands out of employment, and others are soon to be closed for the purpose of "keeping the supply down to the demand;" in other words, to enable the trust to keep up the prices by which at least $50,000,000 of illegitimate profit are squeezed out of the poor people in this land within a year.

Now here is a case which shows the falsity of the Democratic theory that the tariff makes trusts by enabling the dealers in a domestic article to combine and force up the price by keeping out the foreign article. Sugar is an article of which the domestic share is represented by 270,000,000 and the foreign by 2,130,000,000 pounds. The domestic product is so small that it cannot form the basis of a trust as against the foreign product; on the contrary, the foreign product, in spite of the tariff, forms the basis of the trust, and the price of the domestic product is fixed by it.

Hence that the $50,000,000 of revenue which the Democrats say are not needed and ought to be cut off, and further are sought to be cut off by the Mills bill, could have been taken off sugar without injury to the sugar raisers of this country—that is, according to Democratic theory. But when the Democratic framers of the Mills bill proposed to do it, in stepped the representatives of the trust and in private conference with members, as the members themselves admitted on the floor of the House, convinced them that they ought to leave the tariff duty on to the extent of 68 per cent. of the value of sugar, and had changes in classification made that would inure to the benefit of the trust.

But the Republicans of the Senate, in framing their substitute for the Mills bill, stood in no fear of the Sugar Trust, and put the plank of the Chicago convention which denounces trusts into practical application. They rendered it impossible for the trust to hold the people who use sugar at their mercy. The duty on sugars between No. 13 and No. 16, Dutch standard of color, is reduced from 2¾ to 1⅜ cents per pound. This one change does away with the opportunity to blacken yellow sugars in order to import them into the United States at a low duty. The yellow classified grades, known to the trade as "Cuba centrifugals," have hitherto been systematically adulterated for this purpose. When they come here they have to be put through the refineries—and this puts them in the power of the Sugar Trust, which is not a combination of dealers, but of the sugar refiners of the country. They could refine these sugars, and add about $2 50 a barrel to the price over the cost of refining, and still sell lower than such sugars, under the present tariff or the Mills bill, can be sold. By this one cut in duty, these sugars can be imported and put on the market too cheap to allow the refiners to make any profit by blackening them to get a lower duty, and then refine them to get rid of the black. Yellow sugar will cost only half what ordinary white sugar now costs, and the Trust will lose $30,000,000 a year—its illegitimate gains.

TENNESSEE DEMOCRATS FALSIFYING HISTORY.

A Tennessee subscriber to the BLADE asks us the following question:

Please give the history of United States bonds under President Buchanan, and state what interest we then had to pay. Democrats here say they never sold for less than their par value, and that Secretary Windom said so.

There is a desperate effort making by the Democrats to get away from the free trade issue, and to raise other matters, having no bearing on this campaign, in order to distract public attention. The above shows that they are trying this game in Tennessee. The Republicans should not allow minor matters to disturb them, and from appearances we don't think they will. The Democratic statement as to United States bonds during BUCHANAN'S administration is a lie, and everybody conversant with our financial history knows it to be so. Here are the facts:

At the close of BUCHANAN'S Democratic administration, United States six per cent gold-bearing bonds were hawked about the principal financial markets of Europe and of this country, and could be sold only in small quantities, even at a *discount of* 12 *per cent.* Last year United States four per cents sold at a *premium of* 29½ per cent.

There are some other comparisons which could be made, that may be of interest, if our Democratic friends hanker after that sort of thing. For instance, in 1861, after thirteen years of uninterrupted Democratic free trade rule, the specie in the country had decreased to less than $50,000,000, although the mines of the West had produced $700,000,000 in gold and silver. Reason: The specie was sent abroad to pay for goods we had bought from foreigners, which ought to have been made at home. In 1887, after 25 years of uninterrupted protection the specie of the country had mounted to $1,007,000,000. Reason: The balance of trade was in our favor, our specie was kept at home, and foreigners were made to pay us a balance, which is the rule under protection.

From 1857 to 1861 the national debt increased, under Democratic free trade rule, in times of absolute peace from $28,699,831 to $90,580,873. From 1866 to 1884, under Republican rule and protection, just after a terribly destructive civil war, the debt decreased from $2,773,246,173 to $1,450,050,235, or nearly fifty per cent. What do you think of the matter, voters?

A CONSPICUOUS feature of the campaign in New Jersey is the prominence of the soldier element. The veterans will be almost unanimous in their vote for HARRISON and MORTON. The Newark *Journal*, the chief Democratic paper in that state, is dismayed over the Democratic prospects, and declares there is too much apathy and too little harmony, and warns the Cleveland managers that the state will be lost unless a radical change is made.

IT is believed that the desperate Democrats are colonizing Southern Indiana with Democratic voters from Kentucky, in the effort to capture the state. There will be trouble down there if these scoundrels attempt to vote. The Republicans are watching for them. A fair ballot and an honest count will give Indiana to the Republicans, and that is what they propose to have.

THE Mills bill, if enacted into law, will relieve all the small distilleries, using less than 25 bushels of grain daily, of internal revenue taxation, this being done to aid the Southern moonshiners, and will take off the special taxes on manufactures of stills, and retail dealers in liquors. If this is not "free whisky," what is it?

JAY GOULD has gobbled up the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas railway. His added income will enable him to send another check to Chairman BRICE to increase the corruption fund contributed by trusts and monopolies for Democratic success.

THURMAN concludes it isn't worth while to write a letter of acceptance at all. The election is nearly here, and every day that passes shows the utter hopelessness of Democratic success.

THE Senate tariff bill deals a death-blow to the Sugar trust, which dictated to MILLS and his committee the wording of the sugar schedule in the Mills bill. Crush the trusts!

UNDER the civil service law, CLEVELAND is liable to a fine of $5.000, or imprisonment for one year, or both, for making a contribution to the campaign fund.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE NORTHWEST.

Chairman BRICE is endowed with that hopeful and elastic nature, which is the outgrowth of the success he enjoys financially, and therefore predicts a Democratic victory in almost any but the doubtful states, and especially is he happy over the Northwest. This is, however, a lead pencil campaign, and lead pencils don't lie, Mr. BRICE. The Mills bill grew in the Southwest corner of our territory, and was the happy outcome of those dark-lantern sessions among statesmen who felt, like CLEVELAND, that they had possession of all the bait in their pockets.

It is well to cultivate the expansive sentiment just at this time because the Democratic executive committee are seeking for dollars, and they come much more readily when the bulls hold the markets. There is over one month yet before the last agonies of Mr. CLEVELAND'S message and the Mills bill begin. Those who remember how the Confederate press was run during the last days of the DAVIS regime may recognize the present theory of the Democratic papers. Even during a recent call of Hon. TOM PATTERSON, of Colorado, at the White House he stated what he called the "cold fact" that his state was good for the Mills bill by several thousand.

NOW THOMAS is a very eloquent gentleman, as those who were present at St. Louis, whilst he illustrated the fitness of Gen. BLACK to succeed Mr. CLEVELAND may still recall. He is sometimes called "the silver-tongued persuader of the silver-mountained state." When he was last at the present residence of Mr. CLEVELAND he had just left Maine, wherein he but recently was assigned to the mission of conquering the Pine-tree State for the Democracy, and especially the district of Mr. REED. He did not feel quite at par, but far from the same depressed condition in which he found himself, when once, and only once, before he was introduced to the shadowy person of our executive.

The prior time was when, together with Mr JOHN ARKINS, of the *Rocky Mountain News*, he was said to have been ejected at the most convenient exit, just anterior to the toe of Mr. DAN LAMONT'S boot. They then had a mission also, namely, to control the national patronage of the mountain region. The day following the above historic event, Messrs. ARKINS and PATTERSON held a conference in New York, and among other things dispatched to the Democratic organs of the Northwest was the language which echoed through the canyons to the effect that the most eminent part of Mr. CLEVELAND'S brain was limited in the upper extreme by his shirt collar, and the lower limit was not far from the base of his stomach. Things are different now, and Mr. PATTERSON, single-handed, offers the electoral vote of the Northwest to Mr. CLEVELAND, as the only successor fit to succeed himself.

Does any one now doubt that Mr. CLEVELAND carries the bait, what there may be left in his hip pocket? No man has made such a crop of converts since the days of CONSTANTINE. The state ticket of Colorado is able and active on both sides this year and the contest will be vigorous and interesting. The natural status of the vote is recognized, by all fair statisticians, to be about 7,500 Republican. The MILLS bill discounts lead $15 per ton and puts wool upon the free list. Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho and Montana can all be counted upon those two items of the free trade scheme, and to-day are solidly Republican, by that issue, if not otherwise.

Butte City, the chief mining town of Montana, a place of 20,000 to 30,000 people, reversed its traditional record last spring, owing to CLEVELAND'S message. Pueblo, the smelting center of Colorado, has never been so personally interested in a campaign before. When it is noted that the chief combination of silver in our entire mountain system is with a lead base, and by depressing one interest both become debased, it seems quite clear that either the Mills bill or the silver mills must go. In every state and territory above named lead and sheep are, either one or both, the leading products.

WE WANT CAMPAIGN AGENTS.

We offer better terms than any other paper for campaign subscribers to the BLADE. Those who wish to make a neat sum with but little exertion are requested to write to us at once for agents' terms for campaign subscriptions. Send also a list of names of persons to whom we may mail sample copies.

THE fact that the third-party Prohibition ticket is in effect but a help to CLEVELAND and the Democrats is openly acknowledged in Durand, Illinois. A BLADE subscriber forwards a handbill for a joint meeting in behalf of the two. The handbill can be seen by all interested, at the BLADE editorial rooms. Here is a copy of the contents:

DURAND
DEMOCRATS
PROHIBITIONISTS
Will hold a joint meeting at the Town Hall,
SATURDAY, SEPT'R 8TH.
Music will be furnished by the Democratic and Prohibition Glee Clubs, of Rockford, and the Durand Brass Band.
The Cleveland-Thurman Escort Corps, of Rockford, the Prize Club of Winnebago Co., will be present. Speaking by
MAJ. N. C. WARNER, J. W. HART,
Of Rockford, and others. Everybody come and listen to the discussion of the issues of the day.

SECTION 40 of the Mills bill declares:

That all clauses of section 3224 of the Revised Statutes, and all laws amendatory thereof, and all other laws which impose any special taxes upon manufacturers and stills, retail dealers in liquors and retail dealers in malt liquors, are hereby repealed.

This is the famous free whisky clause of of that bill, which has been omitted from the copies of the bill that have been sent out by the Democratic committee.

OUR October offer is a stunner. Read it—first column of this page.

THE latest campaign slander is to the effect that, in a public speech a few years ago, General HARRISON vilified the Irish. Nobody believes it. His recent speeches afford abundant evidence that he does not slop over. But that will not stop the campaign lies. The certainty that free trade is destroying CLEVELAND'S chances has led to a desperate attempt to squeeze him through by means of unstinted falsehood. It won't win.

PROTECTION seems to work better than free trade in getting a nation out of debt. Free trade Great Britain had a public debt in 1878 of $3,875,000,000. It is now $3,680,000,000, a decrease in ten years of $195,000,000. The United States in 1878 had a debt of $2,256,000,000. It is now $1,154,000,000, a decrease of $1,102,000,000.

THE reports from all parts of Indiana to the Republican state committee are particularly gratifying. It is declared that a large percentage of the old Greenback vote will be cast for HARRISON, and that he will get perhaps 6,000 of the 9,000 Prohibition votes in 1886. It is believed that HARRISON'S plurality will reach 15,000, and that two Congressmen will be gained.

THE Western farmers are getting good prices for their produce this fall, and we hope they have plenty of things to sell so that their pocket-books will grow plethoric.

THE Cleveland *Leader* puts it thus:

HARRIS MORTON TO VICTORY.

THE Republicans of Michigan claim that they will gain two Congressmen in that state.

WHO PAYS THE DUTIES?

Although CLEVELAND says so, it is no true that the duties imposed on foreign goods "permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind," and that, therefore, the tax on foreign articles is paid by the American consumer of American articles. The falsity of that statement is shown by the government's own statistics, which proves that the domestic products, protected by tariff duties on foreign goods of the same kind, are cheapened by competition between themselves. The reader can secure any quantity in addition by further search and by asking the prices of foreign and domestic goods of any merchant.

Furthermore, it is a fact that the price of the foreign article is not enhanced by the tariff in some cases, and that duties are not always paid even by the consumer of the foreign article. This may seem a startling statement to those who have not traced it out in thought, but it is true. For, to secure the sale of his goods in this market, the foreign producer takes the tax off the wages of his employes. This is made as clear as day by the statement of W. H. PERKINS, of San Francisco, published in the *Chronicle* of that city. Mr. PERKINS recites a conversation he had in Belgium with a manufacturer of car springs for the American trade.

The Belgian told how it was necessary to reduce his prices in order to keep the trade, because when he gets $100 worth of springs in New York harbor he must give up $20 to the government in duties. He could not clap that sum on the price, because if he did he would lose his custom and he would and could not pay it himself. "How then is it paid?" inquired Mr. PERKINS. "It comes off my men's wages," was the candid answer. And to this he added that if the free trade policy, sometimes called "tariff reform," were adopted here, "I can treble my works at once and flood the American market with springs *until the American workmen work for sixty cents a day, as our men do.*"

The American workmen making the same goods receive two dollars a day, Mr. PERKINS says; and the reader can see that with this difference in wages the Belgian can compete in this market with the domestic manufacturer by relieving the consumers of the tax, which he takes off the wages of his men.

DEMOCRATIC TROUBLE IN FLORIDA

All humane people hope for an early frost in Florida to end the yellow fever epidemic, but the national Democratic committee is praying for frost on political grounds. The chairman of the Florida state Democratic committee is in New York, as he says their prospects are endangered, owing to the exodus of white citizens on account of yellow fever. Unless extraordinary efforts are made the Democrats will lose the state. The situation was seriously discussed at the meeting of the campaign committee, and the gravity of the political position was admitted on all sides. Florida's entire vote in the Presidential election of 1884 was 59,597. Of this BLAINE received 28,031, and CLEVELAND 31,766—a Democratic plurality of 3,735. Good authority places the Democratic majority at an average of 5,000 but that estimate does not take the yellow fever into consideration. The best Florida advices say that upwards of 10,000 citizens are now in the north. These refugees are all white. The negroes have little fear of the scourge, and few are leaving the state. The Republican vote is mainly colored. That is the condition the Democrats find so threatening. A member of the national Democratic committee says:

The case is really serious. We cannot expect any such Democratic vote this fall as in 1886, as the state was thoroughly canvassed then, and local issues brought many of the colored people to support Perry for governor. The Republican vote will be fully as large as in 1884, and in no way, save by a dispensation of providence, can I see where our vote is going to be over 25,000 or 28,000. There are 10,000 citizens of Florida in the North. Two thousand white citizens of Tampa county alone are North. If we have a succession of chilly frosts early in October, the fever may be stayed and confidence so restored among the refugees that they will go home; but a late fall means the prolongation of the terror, and the Democratic vote so dangerously reduced that it would be easy enough for the Republicans to carry the state.

A FREE TRADE FALLACY.

It is dinned into the ears of the people continually that a reduction of our tariff will increase our foreign trade by opening markets to us. This is a fallacy, hatched by some enthusiastic theorist, without any practical knowledge of the matter. Foreign countries would not buy any more of us than they do now. We have free trade with Brazil in coffee, yet last year we imported $50,000,000 worth of coffee, free of duty, and Brazil only took $8,000,000 worth of goods from us. We imported $16,700,000 worth of tea, free of duty, yet China only took about $6,000,000 worth of goods from us.

If we had free trade with Great Britain she would flood this country with her manufactures and not take a dollar's worth more of our breadstuffs than she does now. She only takes our produce because she has to, and she would not take any more under free trade than she does under protection. Great Britain engages in commerce to make money for herself, not for other people. The foreign market argument is one of the worst fallacies in the whole business. What our people should do is to take care of the home market and let foreign markets take care of themselves.

HERE is a fine example showing the "average reduction" trick of MILLS and his free rade allies. The Philadelphia *Press* tells this story of how MILLS himself got caught:

"My bill is not a free trade bill," said Roger Quixote Mills, prancing around in a recent speech; "it provides for an average reduction of only 7 per cent."

"Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?" said a quiet man in the audience.

"Of course."

"Your salary as Representative, I believe, is $5,000 a year?" stated the quiet man.

"It is," replied the great orator.

"And the President's is $50,000?"

"Yes, sir."

"Making together $55,000?"

"Of course," said the great orator, emphatically.

"Now," continued the quiet man, "if we put you on the free list without disturbing the President's pay—just as you have done with wool without disturbing rice—that would be an average reduction of only a trifle over 9 per cent. How would you stand that kind of average reduction?"

Do you want to help us double the BLADE'S subscription list? Read "Only Ten Cents," first column, this paper.

OF course there are no trusts in free trade countries—according to the Democratic free trade papers. But the Edinburgh *Scotsman* of Monday, September 3, has this item:

A STEEL RAIL COMBINE.—The *Ironmonger* announces that a new rail association, comprising the whole of the steel rail manufacturers in Great Britain, Germany, Belgium and France, has been formed. The details of the scheme, however, are not yet known.

OLIVER PAYNE, of Cleveland, Ohio, son of Senator PAYNE, has sent a $10,000 check to the Democratic national committee. This is the Standard Oil Trust's contribution to CLEVELAND'S re-election, and the figure seems to have been set by JAY GOULD'S Western Union contribution, which was in the form of President NORVIN GREEN'S check for $10,000. The trusts and monopolies are solid for the Democracy.

BIG frauds in the construction of the Washington aqueduct, connected with the water works of that city, have been discovered, due to the incompetency or neglect of men who have been appointed under CLEVELAND'S "reform" administration. Turn the rascals out!

A SUGGESTION TO THE BLADE'S READERS.

The cool days of Fall are upon us, the farmers are completing their season of toil, and the long winter evenings, with their fireside pleasures, will soon be here.

Winter is emphatically the reading season, and it is a matter of national pride that the Americans are a reading people. And, of all the multitudinous products of the printing press, there is none which is cheaper and better than a first-class weekly paper like the BLADE. The modern improvements in printing machinery, and in making paper, now render it possible to furnish the BLADE—a paper the like of which was undreamed of twenty years ago—at less than two cents a week.

For so small a sum, no family can afford to be without this magnificent newspaper, with its departments for all members of the household, and its many other interesting features, well known to its readers. Attend to your renewal. Make your arrangements to furnish yourselves with a weekly visitor whose presence will enliven the dreary winter days, and be a source of profit and enjoyment around the evening lamp. Subscribe at once, and ask your friends and neighbors to do so; by this you will be doing an act of goodness, in calling their attention to the pleasant weekly visits of the BLADE.

THE WAR OF 1888.

The *Irish Catholic*, of Dublin, in reviewing the warlike article in the London *Standard*, in which the latter paper referred to the fact that Canada had no occasion to have a chill because CLEVELAND threatened a policy of non-intercourse, since the Dominion has the whole power of Great Britain at her back, and that it might be well for the United States to remember the little Trent affair of 1861, says:

There is one point, however, which America should remember, and that is, if the rebellion of the Confederacy tried the sword-arm of the United States at the time of the Trent affair, to-day the condition of things in Ireland hampers the Tories. Salisbury may brag and bluster, but his cabinet is not sufficiently foolish to fight. We heartily wish they were, but the Tories know too well that war means unlimited disaster to them.

At this moment the Tory government has locked up, in and about Ireland, fully 60,000 men. The outbreak of war means the doubling of this force, while England could not send 10,000 men against America. Should America be compelled or advised to stamp out these Tory blusterers, let her remember that the hearty sympathies of our Irish people will be with her the world over, and that, when possible, their strong arm will aid her.

There is not much doubt that conditions might arise which would make a war against our cousins very popular. It is within the memory of most of us when it seemed, for a time, as if the entire war power of our government might be called out to suppress the Fenian attack in Canada, twenty years ago. But there are very weighty reasons why England is not liable to tempt us to a war just now, and, if properly handled, would concede much to avoid any hostility from this direction.

However much she may smile at our imbecile navy, England will not hasten to open a broadside upon the vaults of Wall street.

Spain was relatively far more stronger in naval equipment and in colonial revenues at the time of the Armada than is Great Britain to-day, and yet, in one brief season, she lost it all, and maybe forever. Nothing would delight Russia so much as the opportunity for an alliance with the United States; and with her heavy ironclads stationed alongside a few cities of the Atlantic coast, and at the Golden Horn, off San Francisco, we might return the smile of John Bull.

There is no more direct road to the Indian possessions of England than by letting loose a few thousand privateers, which Maine and Oregon would only be too happy to furnish. With Ireland at home, and the United States on this side, occupying the attention of the land force of Her Majesty, Russia would soon own Herat, and flank England in Hindostan. The historic methods she used to capture this rich prize from the Dutch, the Portuguese, the French and the Spanish, are such that not a very wide sympathy would vegetate in that direction; so, taking the problem altogether, and throwing in the Trent reminiscence, we are not altogether without a hand to draw to.

SEND FOR CAMPAIGN TERMS.

We want to have every Republican voter in the country on our subscription lists for the coming Presidential campaign. Our terms to agents are so liberal that they can find no difficulty in getting every one to subscribe. Send for agents' campaign terms, and also a list of names to whom we may mail sample copies.

ROGER Q. MILLS, in a speech at East St. Louis, on September 25, declared:

If Grover Cleveland is re-elected President of the United States—as he will be (a voice: "He will that), if another Democratic House of Representatives is

A TARIFF PRIMER.

We are receiving an enormous number of queries, many of which are answered in general editorial articles, without especially mentioning the query. As we are unable to find room or time to answer all, we exclude those that are comparatively of small interest, as we wish to keep the discussion on the one issue, and not distract it by wasting time over matters that are unimportant.

70.—Effect of Free Trade on Farm Values.

There is one point in the tariff discussion which the farmers of the country will do well to keep in mind. It is this—that the "cheapness" which will be the result of free trade, according to its advocates, will cheapen everything. It will cheapen wages—make them less. It will cheapen land values, and make farms worth less to their owners. It will not, however, reduce debts in like proportion. The men who owe money will have the full amount to pay, and less income to pay it with. The farmer with a mortgage on his farm will have to pay it in full, and the farm will be of less value, if he tries to sell it. The workingman who is paying for his home on instalments will have his full debt to pay, with less wages to pay it, and the property will be less valuable. Many will be struggling to pay a purchase price which is far more than its value will be under free trade. No debtor can afford to vote for the free trade policy, as it will practically increase his debt in proportion as it decreases the value of his labor and his property, and will make the debtor class the slaves of the men who have the property mortgaged.

71.—Questions for Farmers.

The free trade advocates tell you that a revenue tariff will enable you to buy clothing, and nails, and harness, and agricultural implements, and the thousand and one things which you must buy, at a cheaper rate than now. Assuming for the moment that this is true, do you not know that this cheapening process will extend to the things you own as well as to the things you buy?

Have you considered that your land will be worth less per acre?

Have you considered that your debts will not be decreased in value, while your means of paying them will be lessened?

Have you considered that people of this country consume nine tenths of the agricultural products that you produce, and that to cut down their wages means that you cut down their means of buying, and that therefore they will buy less of you?

Have you considered that free trade means that thousands of men employed in manufacturing and traffic will have to turn to some other means of livelihood, and that "hard times" always drives men to farming? And do you not see that every man who does this changes from a consumer, and your customer, to a producer, and your competitor? Have you ever considered that free trade can not make the people of Europe eat one bushel more of grain, one pound more of beef or pork, and that there can be no extension of our exports of farm products as a result of free trade?

Have you considered that free trade in America will not avoid the competition of Indian wheat, of Australian wool, or any other competition?

There are two sides to every question. Look at both sides, and determine whether you are going to really benefit yourself or not by so sweeping a change in our economic policy as the free trade Democracy propose.

72.—British Taxation.

It may be well for us to examine the system of taxation which is in operation in Great Britain, and determine whether free trade is the tremendous blessing our Democratic friends would have us believe. She has a tariff which averages over 60 per cent, but it is for revenue only—it does not protect. The following is the British tariff schedule:

Spirits, per proof gallon	$2.58
Spirits, perfumed, per proof gallon	4.12
Liquors, per gallon	3.75
Wines, under 50 degrees	.25
Wines, over 30 degrees and not exceeding 42	.62
Beer, for every barrel of 36 gallons, where there is a fermentation of a specific gravity of 1,057	1.62
Tea, per lb	.12
Tobacco, per lb	.75
Cigars, per lb	1.20
Snuff, per lb	.90
Coffee, per cwt	3.50
Chicory, per cwt	3.21
Cocoa, per lb	.02
French plums, per cwt	1.75
Prunes and raisins, per cwt	1.75
Currants and figs, per cwt	1.75
Chloroform, per lb	.75
Chloral hydrate, per lb	.31
Acetic ether, per lb	.42
Sulphuric ether, per gallon	6.25
Iodide of ethyl, per gallon	3.25
Collodion, per gallon	6.00
Playing cards, per dozen packs	.93
Soap in which spirits mixed per lb	.75
Gold plate, per ounce troy	4.25
Silver plate, per ounce troy	.37

The total revenue derived from these sources in 1887 was as follows:

From tobacco	$ 47,350,000
From tea	22,600,000
From brandy and other spirits	25,000,000
From currants	1,000,000
From coffee	1,000,000
From sundries	2,450,000
Total	$100,000,000

But the main portion of the British revenue of nearly $500,000,000 a year is derived from internal taxation. That is the system from which free trade Great Britain derives four fifths of the enormous income that supports royalty and the aristocracy, its army and navy, and its other vastly expensive establishments. The internal taxes of Great Britain are levied as follows:

Appraisers' license	$10
Armorial bearings	$5 to $50
Auctioneers' license	$50
Bankers' license	$150
Beer, license to brew or sell	$3.25 to $27.50
Bills of exchange and notes, 25 cents each	$500
Carriage licenses	$3.75 to $10
Certificate of birth, marriage or death	2 cents
Checks, drafts and receipts	2 cents
Chicory, per cwt	$3.02
Deeds and other instruments	62 cents to $7.50
Distillers' license	$52.50
Dogs, license	$1.25
Game licenses	$10 to $15
Guns, licenses to carry or use	$2.50
House duty, annual value of $100 and upward	12 cents each, $5
Insurance policies	25 cents each $500
Land tax	25 cents to $30
Legacy and succession duties	$7.50 each $500
Malt, per bushel	64 cents and 5 per cent
Maidens' license	64 cents to $23.75
Marriage licenses	10 cents to $2.50
Medicines, patent	3 cents to $5
Patents for inventions	$25 to $500
Pawnbrokers' licenses	$37.50
Pedlers and hawkers	$1.25 to $20
Plate, gold and silver per ounce	37 cents to $4.25
Property and income under $600 exempt	
From 3 to 6 per cent under $2,000 first $600 exempt	
Publicans selling beer, wine and spirits	$27.50 to $82.50
Railway passengers receipts, each $500	$25
Restaurants	$2.62 to $11
Servants (male) each	$3.75
Settlements and probate of will, each $500	$1.25
Solicitors' certificates	$20 to $45
Spirits, home made, per gallon	$2.50
Spirits, dealers in, not retailers	$52.50
Spirits, retailers of	$2.50 to $71.50
Stamps in law proceedings	62 cents to $400
Sugar used by brewers	$2.87
Sweets, dealers in	$6.25
Tobacco and snuff, dealers in	$1.31
Tobacco and snuff, dealers in	$1.31
Tobacco and snuff, manufacturers	$26.25 to $157.50
Vinegar makers	$6.25
Wine merchants, wholesale	$52.55

From these sources the following sum are derived:

Spirits and beer	$125,000,000
Publicans' licenses	7,500,000
From carriages	2,700,000
Dogs	1,000,000
Other excise taxes	13,680,000
Stamp duties	60,000,000
Land, house and incomes	97,500,000
Postoffice	45,000,000
Miscellaneous	32,500,000
	$385,480,000

Adding to this the $100,000,000 raised by the free trade tariff, and the total British revenue foots up $485,480,000. This is not all, however. There are poor rates, church tithes, and the tax levies for local and municipal purposes, which increase the burden to an extent that is oppressive.

Let us be sure that a free trade policy does not bring new burdens that are far worse than the old before we determine to change our financial system.

73.—Selling Cheaper Abroad than at Home.

We receive many queries on this topic. We have answered the most important already in the Primer. Let us say, for the benefit of all, that there is not a protected manufactured product, made in the United States, that is exported and sold for less than is received here at home. The lie has been told of shovels, of sewing machines, of harvesters, and probably will be told of dozens of other articles before the campaign is over. It is a lie, incapable of proof.

One correspondent sends a slip from a Chicago free trade newspaper to the effect that "at Eagle Passs, Texas, Ames's New England shovels cost $6 a dozen, while shovels of the same class and material cost in Piedras Negras, just across the river in Mexico, $2 91 a dozen." When this lie was started on its rounds, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* wrote to Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, who is president of the shovel company, who replied:

This statement is absolutely untrue. The Oliver Ames & Sons corporation has but one set of prices for its goods, and it gives the same prices and discounts to the exporter and the larger wholesale dealers. This is plainly stated in the printed circular which we send out with our price list to any hardware dealer asking for the same.

The cheapest shovel which we make is from unpolished sheet iron, and costs, delivered in New York City, $2.91 per dozen, and we never sold a dozen shovels lower than that price. So that the freight from New York to Mexico would have to be added if the shovel came from us. Any shovel which we make which would cost $6 per dozen, exclusive of freight, would be either of welded steel with cast steel edge, or entirely of cast steel, very much superior in quality and finish to the cheaper shovel, and could not be compared in any respect with it.

The statement to the contrary of these facts has been sent broadcast over the country, and, apparently, it has furnished a great deal of capital to the advocates of the Mills bill. I am your very respectfully, OLIVER AMES.

It is to be remembered, too, that the Mexican tariff must be added to the original cost and the freight—for Mexico has no shovel manufactures, and its revenue tariff is added to the cost of imported goods—and, therefore, the price of shovels must be nearly doubled there. The great majority of the tools and machinery used by the American farmers are of better quality and lower price than those used by the farmers of other countries; the products of the farm are carried to the seaboard or to the great inland centers of distribution at a less price per ton per mile than are the products of European farms; the American farmer is in every way more prosperous than the European farmer, and he owes these superior conditions to the protective tariff.

74.—As to Quinine.

We gave a full and complete history of quinine in last week's Tariff Primer, and can not repeat it, nor continue the discussion. The fall in quinine was due to the cultivation of cinchona trees, not to placing it on the free list. It is a waste of time to discuss it further. Send us no more quinine questions. We want the space for other tariff matter.

75—Mills's Statements.

W. C. H., Garrett's Bend, W. Va.: Mills's statements as to steel rails and many other things have been corrected time and again; but he is like the general run of free trade orators—he ignores the truth where it does not agree with his theory.

76—Several Questions.

P. G. S., Arthur, Dak.: It is a point-blank lie that Republicans defrauded the government. When Cleveland became President, if you remember, the books were overhauled, and were found correct. When Harrison is inaugurated, we will have a little overhauling again to see if the Democrats were honest. We do not know where the Canadian Pacific bought its rails. Your third question misstates the point. It is this: free trade will reduce wages to the foreign level, protection will keep them up. Other causes make wages rise and fall, under either protection or free trade. For illustration: On a July day, a thermometer at noon will mark 96°, in the evening will mark 85°. In January at noon it will mark 35°, in the evening 24°. It varies from local causes, but it is 61° higher in July than in January. The tariff keeps wages up in this country; free trade will reduce them. The point is, *to avoid the reduction.*

D. J. T., Baltic, O.; Foreign wool is mixed with American wool to make cheaper goods. The foreign wool used is coarser than ours. It is not a *necessity*, as your question seems to imply.

W. A. B., Chafee, N. Y.: Potatoes are vegetables, and the Mills bill, while not mentioning potatoes by name, puts on the free list "all vegetables *in their natural state* or in salt or brine, not specially enumerated or provided for." Should this ever become law, the United States courts would be called upon to decide whether this included potatoes or not. We think it does.

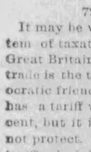
J. N. S., Freeport, W. Va.: There are not many articles that sell for less than the duty on the imported article. Among these we may mention chinchilla cloth (for overcoats); calico, chloroform, and many other drugs. We have not the necessary time to dig out the full list, which would require much labor. This fact is true, however; nearly everything produced here sells for less than the foreign price of similar articles, plus the duty. The "Post-office department" did not call on postmasters and postal clerks for contributions, but the Democratic campaign committee has done so.

J. W. B., Geneva, Ind.: Cotton has always been on the free list. The duty on wheat is 20 cents a bushel; on oats and barley, 10 cents.

N. C. H., Scottsburg, Ky.: The Morrill tariff bill was approved by President Buchanan March 2, 1861, and went into operation April 1 of that year. The first gun was fired on Fort Sumter April 12.

77.—A Letter on the Wool Tariff.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—That the Mills bill was not intended to give farmers and laborers cheaper clothing, is very evident, as they increase the duty on woolen goods 5 per cent, and on all wool ready-made clothing 10 per cent, and free raisers either willfully lie when they say that purchasers have to pay the duty extra on all home-made goods, or they lie when they say that placing wool on the free list will make woolen clothing cheaper, as woolen goods would be 5 per cent, and ready-made wool clothing 10 per cent higher than now, or they must confess that they willfully falsify facts to injure our manufactures. They place wool on the free list to defraud our farmers and keep owners out of $30 000,000 per annum, (if Mills's figures are right) and to make a present of some $35,000,000 or $40 000,000 in gold annually to the wealthy syndicates that control all the foreign wool products, and the man that will advocate a bill that will defraud our farmers out of that sum per year and give it to wealthy foreigners, certainly does not deserve to be called the farmers' friend, and as it would increase the cost of all woolen goods, laborers should remember this fact and vote accordingly.—HIGH TARIFF FARMER.



LOG CABINS have mostly disappeared as human habitations. Many good people have lived happy lives in them, and many great men have been born in them. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and "Tippecanoe" Stomach Tonic, made by Warner of Safe Cure fame, are reproductions of the best of the old time remedies, with which the pioneers of America maintained their rugged health.

A Juvenile Definition.

A Presbyterian lady in Philadelphia has a Sunday-school class; and among her pupils is one little girl who is a sort of embryo Mrs. Partington. They were being drilled on the Westminster Catechism. In reply to the question, "What is God?" to which the answer in the book begins, "God is a spirit, infinite, eternal and unchangeable," this child answered seriously, "God is a spirit, indefinite, external and unmanageable."

Baby's Choice.

CUTICURA SOAP produces the loveliest, whitest, clearest, softest skin free from pimple, spot or blemish. It is absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, and simply incomparable as an Infantile Skin Soap. If used from moment of birth, is sure to prevent every species of skin and scalp diseases. Sale greater than that of all other infantile skin soaps in the world combined.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, U. S. A. Send for "How to Purify and Beautify the Skin."

OLD CAMPAIGNERS.

The Weekly BLADE has received, in response to a call, the following names of citizens who voted for Gen W. H. Harrison in 1840, and who propose to vote for Gen. Benj. Harrison this year:

BY CITIES.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Rev. H. Colman, Maj. G. M. Lee, W. C. Little, Truman Wright, Ansel Wright, J. B. Germond, O. Morley, J. V. Jewel, C. A. Boyer, Peter McKeown, Wm. Adams, Nelson Phillips, Marriott Wilson, J. W. Manley, Edwin Poole, H. N. Fish, Calvin Hazen, Warren Florida, George W. Arnold, Andrew Payne, Esek Angell, Wm. Evans, Ira P. Metzner, Chauncy Button, D. E. Brasted, A. H. Clark, H. H. Francis, Rev. G. T. Todd, W. A. Smith, B. F. Moore, Cyrus Thompson, Hon. U. D. Mihills, Ruggles Hubbard, Jas. Bass, Rob't Estabrooks, John Hazen, H. C. Brinkman, M. Bascom, Osmond Fasco, J. A. Chase, W. I. Ripley, David Pitcher, Jas. T. McNeel, Erastus Olmstead, Charles Olmstead, Alonzo Raymond, Enoch Scribner, William Scribner, Joseph J. Wright, N. P. Attridge, Willard Edson, S. D. Cole, T. G. Brundige, Joseph McCulloch, John Cooper, C. R. Pease, H. Edgerton, Benjamin C. Gillett, B. F. Cook, George Gates, Jerry Briggs, Howard Jones, Ira Gilson, G. B. Bown, B. B. Bennett, Dr. Eliott Brown, H. Hastings, A. M. Morton, C. W. Estabrooks, David Giddings, L. H. Hills, Jacob Carter, Dr. Storrs Hall, John Whittaker, E. Ackley, Andrew P. Ward, Allen Perry, H. S. Thorpe, Henry Hamilton, John Claggett, Leonard Snyder, George F. Hayward, A. A. Raymond, S. Cutter, Chauncy Davis, Joseph Klusman, Seymour Moore, William P. Payne, Asa Jones, E. Ira Morton, Benj Hunn, William Herrick, Charles Wilkinson, Marcus Barnum, Samuel Hewitt, Edwin Reynolds, Almon Osborn, Squire Farvour, D. B. Barrows, J. Q. Griffith, James Wright, Leverett Maseraft, Charles M. Seifert, S. A. Chase, J. L. Smith, Whipple Mason, A. Cutter, C. B. Brown, E. B. Rogers, Elisha Rogers, H. Bryan, David Chamberlain, M. F. Loomis, A. H. Robbins, Andrew Smith, Daniel Jggleston, John Woonwood, Benj. Lockwood, F. M. Hillman, William Pickard, P. G. Spooner, Solon Foster.

Greenville, Ills.—T. M. Davis, T. S. Hubbard, James Jackson, J. P. Garland, Wm. M. Skaul, Jerry Hillyard, Wm. S. Colord, S. A. Plunkett, J. Spencer, Wm. M. Evans, J. M. Donnel, M. B. Chittenden, Dan Nevinger, O. Buchanan, Geo. Floyd, T. J. Jest, J. S. Perry, Joel Elam, J. W. Plant, N. W. Mellan, Wm. H. Vandan, Wm. Ferrel, Peter Long, Morris Miles, O. B. Colcord, A. Sellars, J. P. Keller, A. S. East, Riley Thompson, Jordon Nichols.

Franklin, O.—Jesse Dearth, Michael VanTuyl, Daniel Brimlinger, James Stace, Peter Conover, George Denise, R. S. Lockwood, S. S. Tibbals, Sales Walling, Franklin Russell, Geo. W. Rook, James Bryte, Wm. McCandless, A. Francis, James Gallaher, James Dearth, Samuel Lockwood, James Warwick; Eli Sweyny, Richard Lackey, George Archdeacon, John Thirkield, W. A. VanHorn, J. L. Barkalow, James McLone, Joseph Chamberlin, S. F. Hallman, Richard Wilkerson, Thos. VanDyke, Shepard Ross, Alexander Ross.

New Richmond—Joseph Sherman, Joshua Silmer, David McCann, Emrich Cranner, Steven Gebble, C. W. Short, R. B. Sherman, J. C. Haines, Henry Parsons, Whitmore Reed, J. F. Lindsey, Wm. Sturgis, W. H. Moss.

Zionsville, Ind.—Jno. E. Denny, W. J. Atchison, Jas. B. Marsh, N. Shaw, Jacob Dye, John Ballanger, Jos. B. Pitzer, Wm. Dye, Geo. Kiher, John Manlove, A. Arnold, H. M. Marmon, Benj. Green.

Metowen, Wis.—Almond Osborn, Benjamin Munn, Wm. Rickard, John Norwood, S. B. Hewett, B. F. Lockwood, P. C. Spooner, Jacob Carter, Daniel Eggleston, Wm. Herrick, E. Ackley, James Payne and Edwin Reynolds.

Ipava, Ills.—Wm. Matthews, Reuben Littleton, Abram Miller, Wm. Miller, Jacob Miller, Jerome Burgdoff, John Mattnewson, Isaac Cadwallader, Jacob Maxwell, Joseph Russell, Henry Cooney, Branson Robinson, Kyle Cooper, D. D. Chicken, R. N. Dobbins.

Garber's Mills, Tenn.—M. P. Boreing, Isaac Garber, S. D. Stuart, Jacob B. Constable, Berryman Story, John H. Carr, Ben F. Suingle, Wm. F. Kilby, Jas. Dykes and James M. Brown.

Valparaiso, Neb.—C. B. Hurlbert, A. S. Ellis, Jonathan Grant, John McConahay, George Griffin, David McDeroy, Horace Pinney.

Farmer City, Ill.—C. C. Watson, L. S. Askew, Isaac Konnett, Thomas Slick.

Piqua, O. T. J. Statler, Jessie Line, Mathew Lyon, John Lay, Joseph Garbry, George Looney, Jerry Furrow, W. W. McFarland Ebenezer Frost.

Eagleville, Mo.—George Shaffer, Joseph Green, F. Burch, Andy Allen, Joshua Reed, Holman Smith, H. O. Nevil.

Norwood, N. Y.—Abner West, A. Halo, Allen Miller, Peter Gebo Matt Walley, A. Stiles, William H. Royal, Myron Bishop, Wm. Lessle, H. B. Hall, C. Mott, P. V. Doris and Reuben Betts, 1888.

Gallgher—John McMillen, William Speer, jr., John Sunafrank, James Hardesty.

Mystic River, Conn.—William E. Moxen, Griswold P. Rathbun, John Gallup.

Grassey Cave, Tenn.—Wm. B. McFall, Hiram Hedgecock, N. C. Brown.

Highland, W. Va.—Ephraim Martin, Elias Butcher.

Booneville, Iowa.—O. R. Moyers, E. W. Bowman.

Smithboro, Ills.—J. S. Hall, sr., J. W. Smith, Isaac Enloe.

Fairvert, Ills.—Josiah Bates, J. Kessler.

Clarendon, N. Y.—Almon Bentley, L. O. Hammond, William King.

Lewiston—Watson Thompson.

BY STATES.

Illinois—F. R. Pitner, M. D., Clay City; Richard Courtney, Armstrong; Reuben Warwick, Monee; J. A. Kennedy, Farmingdale; J. C. Aldrich, Tampico; J. H. Hamilton, Prairieville; Richard Leverton, Orangeville; W. Weigley, Galena; I. H. Booker, Pataka; I. C. Aldrich, Tampico; B. W. Allen, Brighton; J. W. Hawes, Atlanta; Isadore Chawon, Farina; B. P. Bandy, Carlewell; W. C. Moore, Brighton; W. H. Thacker, Donelson; Jacob Powell, Metropolis City; Frederick Spring, Shamnway; John Spear, Ashley; John W. Richards, Pulaski; Samuel Knight, Dodon.

Indiana—David Benton, Wawaka; Phillip Jones, Paris; Isaac Burley, Geneva; Newton Dooley, Northfield; John Jessup, Carmel; Edward Hamilton, Butlerville; William Dillen, La Fontaine; John Whetsel, Fortville; George B. Raff, Montpelier; C. C. Butler, Windfall; A. Bartholemew, Carthage; Rev. Jacob Mussey, Mecca Mills; Joshua Ellingwood, Fortville; I. William Anson, Butlerville; Wm. Butler, Edgar Somerville; John Wicoff, York Center; A. D. Whitsides, Franklin; Gilbert Starr, Harlan; Thomas Ford, Otterbien; Valentine More, Shelburn; W. H. Cawherd, Orangeville; William Miller, Edwardville.

Ohio—Wellington Burch, Bowling Green; Lyman F. Payne, Republic; Lester A. Harmon, Grayton; W. Huffman, Monclova; Samuel Shook, East Toledo, Solomon Thomas, New Middleton; S. D. Riggs, Wada; Stephen Radcliff, Saxon; Charles Tmey, Sidney, Thomas H. Wood, Toledo; Thomas Tomlinson, sr., Jerusalem; David Moodow, Bryan; E. Woodruff, Cleveland; H. Y. Woodruff, Ravenna; Calvin Owen, New Harmony; R. J. Rutter, Bucyrus; L. W. Noble.

Michigan—W. M. Clark, Ann Arbor; A. Harwood, Warren; W. C. Love, Brooklyn; M. Bowman, Manistee; William H. Bigelow, Dundee; Rev. J. Clarke, Detroit; Nelson Kinney, Ousted; William B. Hendee, Alembic; Marcus Lindsley, Alembic; Joseph Rockley, Hillsdale; Richard P. Wright, Caro; Henry Coolidge, Reed City; Harvey L. Hurtt, Matteson.

New York—D. Doane, Pembroke, S. M. Cox, Cattaraugus; Winfield S. Fouran, Hensdale; R. C. Staples, East Aurora; H. N. Woodward, Coverygville; George Mott, Lockport; Hon. Lucius Carter; John Cantler, Sheds Corners; Cyrus L. Paul, Java Village; Alfred Decker, Italy; George P. Row, Sanborn; Francis Page, North Stockholm; Jesse Squires, Stanley; J. O. Coddington, Nichlburg; F. C. Barber, Perry City.

Pennsylvania—George Dobbs, Fallston; Jacob Hawk, New Brighton; J. L. Greenawalt, Catfish; David Johnson, Fallston; John Brambhall, Carlisle; J. S. Donnelly, Vasco; James Mc. Chambers, Wesleyville; John Cook, Belle Valley; William Heuton, Harbor Creek; M. Darragh, West Bridgewater; S. H. Darragh, Beaver; J. S. Darragh, Rochester; James Darragh, West Bridgewater; James H. McCleary, Ohiophyle.

Kansas—John G. McCaltron, Junction City; Elisha Sinclair, Richland; James Gray, Belpre; D. F. Bowman, Saint Leanor; A. Smith, Lincoln; Wellsville; W. W. Mapes, Alton; J. H. Winchell, Ames; J. H. Manlove, Andover; C. Vaughn, Mankato; A. Peckenpaugh, Seneca; Carlos Niles, Hugh Martin, Neodesha; J. Rush, Monrovia; George Bain, Parsons; S. N. Northway, H. B. Gale, Nullwood; Hymen Hallock, Hanenswille; John Adams, Ottumwa.

Missouri—James S. Plank; James A. Neal, Linneus; J. Hall, Poletta, Alta Vista; D. A. Felte., Maryville; Howard Green, Maryville; S. D. Park, Lathrop; Enos Haynes, Norborne; Wm. Hamilton, J. T. Ward, Carthage; William Kendall, Brookfield; A. G. Ramsey, Warrensburg.

Iowa—N. E. Russell, Garrison; B. Woodruff, Boone; B. Carter, Iowa; Joseph Shearer, Dewitt; Samuel Morton Douglass; I. D. Kimball, Winfield; T. Turner, Osage; Peter Hendrickson, Gidney; John Robinson, Knoxville; James D. Law, Canby.

Wisconsin—Ethan Allen, Friend-ship; Nathaniel Gardner, Stockbridge; W. W. Capron, Fairchild; T. V. Carlton, Neilville; T. C. Smith, Pittsville; Asahel Goss, Thomas Elliott, East Pepin; James E. Ramsey, Ellsworth; H. A. Noble, Columbus; Charles Spear, Wzeau.

Minnesota—J. V. Branham, sr., Litchfield; William A. Johnson, Fenata; M. A. Perry, Mankato; George Gates, Edgerton.

Nebraska—B. F. Muson, Bladon; I. B. Morton, Saline; D. Robison, Platteville; John Philpat, sr., Spring View.

Kentucky—O. W. Nelson, East Bernstardt; Dabney Gaines, Fordsville; R. W. Deats, Deatsville; Gustavus Wallace, Centre.

Tennessee—Frank Baker, Leeville; James M. West, McMinnville; Isaac Powell, S. B. Hammer, Kansas; W. Nayler, Union City.

Virginia—L. Pitman, Mt. Olive; Chauncey Spear, Church Road.

West Virginia—William Burdett, Jerry's Run.

Connecticut — Isaac W. Dennison, Mystic Bridge.

Maine—Nathan C. Bailey, East Wassalboro.

Massachusetts—L. N. Campbel, Florence.

New Jersey—Enoch Robbins, Lawrence.

Washington Territory—J. W. Whitney, Spokane Falls.

Maryland—Thomas Lovell, Woodberry.

North Carolina—C. C. Price, Elizabeth City.

Colorado—E. K. Whitmore, Crested Butte.

Georgia—Robert Lindsay, Lookout.

Arizona—C. C. Cousins, Phoenix.

Totol to date, 816

THE SKY IN OCTOBER.

The Hunter's Moon — Position of the Brilliant Heavenly Bodies During the Present Month.

The sun has now passed through more than half its southernly journey across the firmament. On September 22 it swept over the equinoctial line. For three months preceding that date, while the length of the days had been on the decrease and that of the nights on the increase, the days were longer than the nights. The difference in length was virtually eliminated by September 22, and at that time the daylight hours and the hours of darkness were of equal length, practically speaking, all over the globe. For the next three months following the date named the days will still continue decreasing and the nights increasing in duration, but the nights will be longer than the days. The opposite conditions, however, will prevail all over the globe south of the equator.

The sun will pass through nearly 11 deg. of its course southerly during October. During most of the month it will be in the constellation of the Virgin, crossing over into the star group of the Balance a few days before the beginning of November. On October 1 the sun will rise at 5:56 and set at 5:43. It will rise at 6:25 and set at 5:02 on October 31. The length of the day at the beginning of the month will be eleven hours and forty-seven minutes, while it will be but ten hours and thirty-seven minutes long when the month ends. During the month the duration of daylight hours will be lessened one hour and ten minutes.

The October moon will be new on the 5th and full on the 19th. The full moon of September 20 was the harvest moon. That which reaches its full stage on October 19 will be the hunter's moon. The interval between the successive risings of the full moon in October will be small as compared with other months except August and September, although it will be greater than that of the latter. The reason for the differing relation in the case of the harvest moon is the nearness to the ecliptic, or path of the earth's motion of that part of the moon's orbit traversed in September. The angular distance between the moon's orbit and the ecliptic is but little greater in october than in September. Consequently there is a comparatively short interval between successive risings of the hunter's moon.

The moon, in its journey around the firmament in October, will visit most of the planetary members of the system. On the 5th it will be near Uranus, and a day later will make a close approach to Mercury and Venus. None of these orbs, however, will be far enough away from the sun at that time to be clearly visible, except to the keen eyed. On the 8th, two days subsequently the moon will be in conjunction with Jupiter, and on the 9th with Mars. When at its nearest the moon will be about 3½° north of Jupiter and 4½° north of the fiery planet. These will be the only conjunctions of the moon with any of the planets which can be seen satisfactorily in the evening during the month. On the 19th the moon will pass close to Neptune, and on the 28th it will be near Saturn. Neptune is not visible at any time, except through a glass, while Saturn will not be in the field of view until about four hours before daylight.

Jupiter will still hold the post of honor in the planetary procession at the beginning of October, and remains the most conspicuous object in the evening sky next to the moon. The days of its glory however, are near the close for the time being. At the end of the month Venus will divide the honors with it, while from the beginning of November onward during its stay in the evening sky its light will be dim in comparison with the radiant beauty of the "queen of planets." Although Jupiter is moving to the eastward, its pace is slow compared with that of the sun and Venus, and, as a consequence, the duration of its daily sojourn in the evening sky is steadily and rapidly lessening. At the beginning of October Jupiter will set about two hours and a half after the sun, while at the end of the month it will sink below the horizon about an hour and a quarter after the sun goes down.

Mars, like Jupiter, is still a prominent object in the southwesterly part of the firmament for two hours or more after sunset. In the early days of September Mars passed to the westward of Jupiter, and the distance between the two luminaries is steadily increasing. Both planets will be in the constellation of the Scorpion when the month begins, but before the close of the month Mars will have passed over into the star group of the Archer. Mars will set about two hours and a quarter after the sun at the opening of October, and one hour and three quarters later than the sun when the month ends.

The most interesting fact in the monthly record of Venus will be the rapid increase in its distance eastward from the sun, and its steady growth in brightness. At the beginning of October it may be seen in the southwest soon after sunset for about half an hour, while at the end of the month it will be almost as far easterly as Jupiter, and be slightly farther to the northward than the "giant planet." The rapidity of the movement of Venus in the direction of Jupiter during the month will be an interesting sight for the star-gazers. On the 9th Venus and Mercury will be in conjunction.

Mercury will be in the best position for observation on the 7th of October. On that day it will reach its farthest point easterly from the sun, when its angular distance from that orb will be over 25 degrees. It is exceedingly difficult by the unaided vision to get a glimpse of Mercury at any time, but at that date, or for two or three days on either side of it, the chances for seeing this planet will be more than ordinarily favorable. From the 7th to the end of the month Mercury will be steadily nearing the sun. On the 31st it will pass between the earth and the great central luminary of the system and begin its role of morning star.

At the beginning of October all the planets except Saturn and Neptune will be on the easterly side of the sun, and be evening stars. They will stand in this order in point of increasing distance from the sun at the opening of the month: Uranus, Venus, Mercury, Jupiter, Mars. When the month ends Uranus will be west of the sun, setting before that orb, while the sun and Mercury will sink below the horizon together. The other planets named will retain the relative positions which they had when the month began. Saturn, which will be the only planet in the role of morning star which will be visible to the naked eye during the month, will rise about four hours earlier than the sun, coming above the horizon in the East about 16 degs. north of the sunset point.

All of the first magnitude stars visible in September, except Spica, will be seen during October. Two of them—Capella and Fomalhaut—will be in a better position for observation than they were a month ago. Both will be farther above the horizon, Capella in the northeast and Fomalhaut in the south—early in the evening than they were then. Arcturus will be low in the west and Antares in the southwest after sunset, while Altair—also in the southwest—will be half way between the horizon and the zenith. Deneb will be near the zenith point in the early evening hours, and Vega will be west of it and more northerly.

In the northeasterly sky the Great Bear will be seen in the early evening hours of October down near the horizon. Over it, near the Pole Star, the Dragon will be visible, while high above Polaris, and half way between the horizon and the zenith the orbs composing the Lady in Her Chair will flash and sparkle in the Milky Way.

High-Pressure

Living characterizes these modern days. The result is a fearful increase of Brain and Heart Diseases—General Debility, Insomnia, Paralysis, and Insanity. Chloral and Morphia augment the evil. The medicine best adapted to do permanent good is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, enriches, and vitalizes the blood, and thus strengthens every function and faculty of the body.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for years. I have found it invaluable as

A Cure

for Nervous Debility caused by an inactive liver and a low state of the blood."—Henry Bacon, Xenia, Ohio.

"For some time I have been troubled with heart disease. I never found anything to help me until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have only used this medicine six months, but it has relieved me from my trouble, and enabled me to resume work."—J. P. Carzanett, Perry, Ill.

"I have been a practicing physician for over half a century, and during that time I have never found so powerful and reliable an alterative and blood purifier as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. M. Maxstart, Louisville, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle

NOW FOR IT.

Who Says the English Do Not Favor Cleveland's Election?

In the London *Saturday Review*—the leading English weekly paper—for September 15, 1888, will be found an editorial article from which we make the following extract:

The letters of acceptance written by the rival candidates make little or no mention of the fishery dispute and its consequences. From them it appears that the Presidential election will be fought out on the lines laid down months ago.

President Cleveland has been accused of having shrunk from carrying through his free trade policy. *The accusation is unjust.* His letter proves that he is still favorable to the policy which he advocated in his message to Congress.

He does not call it free trade; but neither did he then. The expression is too unpopular in America to be safely employed. But what are the plain meanings of the words? President Cleveland is substantially in favor of a financial policy which will impose duties mainly for revenue purposes, will take duties off raw materials, and so widen the market of the American purchaser.

He recommends this policy on the ground that it will relieve the taxpayers and help that large body of men who are monopolized trusts. *These are the aims and this is the policy of the free traders of all countries, and, if President Cleveland and the Democratic party can have their way, they probably care very little whether they are debarred from the use of the phrase free trade. The strength of the protectionist feeling in the United States is so great that no politician could safly disregard.* * * * * * * *

General Harrison's letter cannot be said to do as much.

A large part of it consists of accusations of want of patriotism, and other similar appeals to prejudice. As regards the tariff question, the Republicans can only say that the Democrats are playing into the hands of foreigners. They have no suggestion to make as to what is to be done with the immense and embarrassing surplus. *They are in the right in asserting that the Democrats have taken a step toward free trade, and that "the important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it."* Unquestionably the Democrats have decided in favor of a policy of taxation *for revenue purposes mainly.* This has not been popular hitherto, and the Republicans naturally make the most of their opportunity to fix the charge of want of patriotism on the other side.

How's Your Liver?

The old lady who replied, when asked how her liver was, "God bless me, I never heard that it was such a thing in the house," was noted for her amiability. Prometheus, when chained to a rock, might as well have pretended to be happy, as the man who is chained to a diseased liver. For poor Prometheus there was no escape, but by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the disagreeable feelings, attendant upon dyspepsia, indigestion, dizziness and sick headache, which are caused by a diseased liver, promptly disappear.

A Matter of Importance.

Sweet Girl—"Yes, dear, I love you; but please don't be so impatient. It would be ridiculous to set our wedding day so soon."

Engaged Youth—"But why?"

"You must remember that a marriage is a great and solemn event in a woman's life, and should be celebrated by a grand wedding, with everything perfectly lovely and six beautiful bridesmaids."

"All right. You can have a dozen if you wish."

"What a darling you are! Well, that's why I want to wait. Bridesmaids are out of style now, but Mrs Society says the fashion will probably be revived in three or four years."—*Philadelphia Record.*

A Great Offer.

We will send by express *paid* anywhere, for $1.50, two and one-half yards fine bordered Bleached Damask—64 inches wide, never sold anywhere in the U. S. for less than 75c a yard. We want to make your acquaintance and have you shop with us by mail. Samples Silks, Dress Goods, etc., sent on application. Established 32 years. F. EATON & Co.,
Toledo, Ohio.

He Hurt Her Feelings.

Wife—John, I had a fearful fall this morning.

Husband—How was that?

"I was going

The Household.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON . . . . EDITOR.

HOME TALKS.

WHAT OF CHAUTAUQUA?

EMILY S. BOUTON.

For the last few years so much has been said about Chautauqua and its great influence in the general education of the people, that it does not seem possible that any can be ignorant of the aims, purposes and power of the association, and yet that they are so is evident from the questions which come wafted to me from all over the country from time to time, and which I will try briefly to answer.

It hardly seems necessary to say that first and foremost the object of the movement is the promotion of general intelligence and culture among the people. It was not made in the interest of any single class of people; for those of any special age; for any one country or race; but for everybody, everywhere, all over the world, and the spirit with which the originators have worked is evident from the fact that the students in what are called the "circles" now number between sixty and seventy thousand, and are found all over the globe.

Only think of it! Members of this organization are not only numerous in the United States, found in the cities, towns and villages, in the rich man's mansion, in the lonely prairie home, the miner's cabin, upon the mountains and in the valleys, but away beyond the ocean in Europe, in Asia, in Australia, this influence has extended, and Chautauqua is a well-known and well-loved word among the people. To me it proves that there is a wonderful vitalizing power of good back of this whole work, which makes it one of the most potent agencies for humanity's uplifting that has ever been known.

The idea first, I believe, originated in the mind of the present chancellor, Rev. J. H. Vincent, more than a quarter of a century ago, but though the seed was kept warm there by thought, circumstances prevented its upspringing to blossom and bear fruit until 1874, when, with Lewis Miller, its president, he inaugurated the first Chautauqua Assembly. It was simply a summer Sunday-school gathering, for the bringing together of Sunday-school teachers for conference and a course of systematic instruction. This was not to be confined simply to Bible knowledge, but to all kinds of learning that would broaden their intelligence and make them better fitted for their work.

Two false ideas have grown out of the origin of the movement: First, that Chautauqua as now known, is designed principally, if not entirely, for teachers, and again that it is a religious and sectarian enterprise. Both are untrue. It is for everybody's benefit, men and women, young and old, rich and poor—whoever desires a wider culture and will give a little time each day for its obtaining. Christ's teachings are always made prominent and yet the free thinker may be a member in good and regular standing, as there is no requisition for admission to its privileges except that of good moral character. That is one of its beauties—its freedom from iron-clad rules, and its generous extension of advantages to all people.

The plan of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle is a course of reading and study which, if faithfully pursued by the student, will give him an outlook over an extended field of learning. This course may be pursued alone at home, or in classes as circumstances decide, but the woman who lives upon the frontier in her log cabin, miles and miles from any neighbors, has as good an opportunity for improvment and is as carefully instructed as the denizens of the crowded city with its advantages of book stories and libraries.

How is this done? The course of reading and study extends over four years and can be completed by the end of that time, by giving, at most, an hour a day to the work. Memoranda are supplied upon application to the secretary, Miss Kate Kimball, Plainfield, N. J., which gives the whole scheme. The student is directed what books to procure and these can be obtained, as I understand it, through some arrangement of the association at greatly reduced prices. At the end of the year examinations of progress are held at the homes of the members by means of large sheets, one on each department of study, which contain questions and blanks for answers, etc. At the end of the four years if these filled-in papers have been satisfactory a diploma is given just as in any institution.

Besides the general course just mentioned are special courses in various directions which have been mapped out with the utmost care. Persons may study music, art, or any science or language.

Strange as it may seem, considering that there are over 60,000 members of this association, representing every age in life and every grade in social culture, with all diversities of taste and variety of intelligence, there is yet a warm fraternal feeling existing which marks them friends whenever or wherever they meet. The word "Chautauqua," so far as I have observed, seems to be a bond of fellowship that is hard to be broken.

The center of this Literary and Scientific Reading Circle of the World is at Chautauqua, N. Y., upon the shore of the beautiful Lake bearing the same name. Here each summer, in the months of July and August, meets this wonderful assembly, all who can, coming thither to enjoy the intellectual feast provided for them. Nor is all the enjoyment intellectual. There is bright companionship in one of Nature's most delightful retreats. This City of the Woods is situated upon a plateau sloping down to the lake, which is 700 feet above Lake Erie, only ten miles away. The groves, God's first temples, have been left standing, and here are streets and avenues lined with comfortable cottages, veritable summer homes for those who gather there, and they number into the thousands. In her little book "About Chautauqua" Miss Emily Raymond says: "It is a place of freedom without license; of recreation without harmful amusements" and there is no doubt but that this is true.

What about the expense of taking the course of study? It is very little, nothing, in fact, when its advantages are considered. There is a yearly fee of 50 cents, and then the books of which I have spoken before, and few, indeed, there are, who are in earnest about self-improvement but can, in some way, compass these sums.

The Chautauqua idea has come to stay. It is one of the great central thoughts and influences of the century; one of the strongest forces propelling humanity along the upward path to greater spiritual heights. To an outside observer like myself, the fact that it has a foothold and influence among all people, that it has found a home in foreign lands, in Great Britain, France, Russia, in the Oriental countries, Persia and India, Siam and more extensively still in wide-awake Japan, is a proof that this is true. The world was ripe for just such a movement as this, and it came, just as every other needed factor does, to carry forward good work.

I am glad to speak of Chautauqua at this time, for it will, perhaps, suggest an answer to these questionings about a way to pass the long winter evenings profitably and pleasantly. One is not obliged to take the whole course of reading unless it seems desirable, though I fancy the earnest worker will not be likely to drop it after it is once begun. However that will regulate itself. Almost any one can manage an hour a day for readiug,if she only thinks so; and when it is done, such a world of new thought is opened, that the drudgery of every-day life dwindles away, tasks grow lighter and more easy of accomplishment, and the home and surroundings are brighter.

Whether you become a "Chautauquan" or not, now is a good time to think of what you can do in the way of self-improvement which will be sure to become enjoyment. Make the most of these long winter evenings, by mingling with social pleasures what will be of lasting value in the future.

SEND THEM IN—A WORD TO THE WOMEN WHO READ THE BLADE.

So many inquiries come from time to time to the editor of the HOUSEHOLD regarding the noted women of America—those whose work has made them prominent—that to answer them she will write a series of articles giving some account of the lives and characters of these persons, each article being accompanied whenever possible with the picture of the individual. This series will run over a period of three months, beginning the middle of November, or the first of December, the exact period depending upon the time consumed in their preparation.

In order that this series may include those most interesting to the largest number, Miss Bouton would like to receive from each member of the HOUSEHOLD, or woman reader of the BLADE, a postal card upon which is the name of the American woman of prominence now living, whom the sender most desires to know about. These postals will be received until November 1, at which time they will be assorted, and the twelve names which have received the largest number of votes will be those selected for the series. Do not fail to send in your preference as early as possible. We hope to hear from every member. Address your postals, thus:

THE BLADE,
Toledo,
Ohio.
Household Dept.

WE ask every reader of the HOUSEHOLD to read carefully the offer made in the first column of the fourth page of this issue of the BLADE, headed, "Only Ten Cents," and then to use all efforts to send us clubs, under it. We propose that the BLADE shall keep at the head of the newspaper column.

FANCY WORK AND HOUSE DECORATIONS.

SHOE BOX.—Some one wants to know how to make this most convenient article. Perhaps the following will help her out of her dilemma: Procure a clean wooden box of the required size, put small castors on the bottom, and provide the cover with hinges, then line the inside with calico, and make calico pockets, like those in shoe bags. These are for the slippers. On one side may be a broad bag or pocket for stockings. There will be room in the middle of the box for shoes, overshoes and bottles of French polish. The outside may be covered with cadet gray linen bound with brown braid. The top, which may be strengthened by having a bar of wood nailed upon the under part, should be stuffed with hair or moss enough to make it comfortable for a seat, and covered with strong muslin first and then with the linen, and edged with a row of braid closely box-plaited. A brown tassel should be sewed firmly to the two front corners of the cover, to serve as handles to lift it by as well as for an ornamented finish. Before tacking on the linen it should be worked in outline stitch in any appropriate design with brown crewel. Upon the front may be a sketchy view of two or three Greenaway children curiously examining a box standing between them. Under the picture may be worked in the same stitch;

"Lift the cover if you choose,
There you'll find your boo s and shoes."

The cover may be decorated with a representation of straps and buckles, or with a scroll upon which is worked the owner's name.

TO MAKE AN ALUM BASKET.—I noticed in the BLADE a request from a subscriber to tell how to make an alum basket. A common willow or wire basket may be covered with beautiful crystals by immersing it in a solution of alum prepared for that purpose. Use water enough for the solution to be twice the quantity required to cover the basket, and sufficient alum put in to make a saturated solution which you must filter through a piece of brown paper into a sauce pan or kittle. But if you wish your basket to be colored the dye must be added before it is filtered. To produce crimson crystals it is necessary to use an infusion of madder and cochineal; yellow, muriate of iron or turmeric; black, Japan ink thickened with gum; blue, a solution of indigo in sulphuric acid; pale blue, equal portions of alum and blue viriol, and for green you have only to add to these last ingredients a few drops of muriatic of iron. Of course all these colors are more or less deep according to the quantity of coloring matter employed. The solution being filtered, boil it gently until half the quantity has been evaporated; then put it into a jar or any other vessel in which it may be immersed and remove with its contents to a dry place where it may cool without being disturbed. It is to be observed that if you make use of a wire basket the wire must be filed or covered all over with worsted as the surface of whatever incrusted must be equally rough.—J. F. S.

CHEAP LAMBREQUINS.—W. B. Kell wants to know how to made cheap window lambrequins. I have very pretty ones made of large-flowered 10c calico, red ground, and fancy colored flowers and figures of children, worsted fringe across bottom and top to match the color of cloth. For one lambrequin, one and a half yards of goods. Tear in two, leaving one piece 3 or 4 inches longer. Then tear the longer piece in the middle lengthwise. Hem the torn sides ½ inch, the bottom one inch; have these for the two side pieces, and for the middle, hem the shorter piece one inch. Gather this up at one edge one half the width. Let the gathering, or pleating, occupy no more than three inches. Then fasten it to the side piece, leaving it open on the opposite edge as far up as to where the bottom begins on the gathered edge. For the bottom the broad cheap edging that pack peddlers call "pillow case lace" worth from 4 cents to 6 cents a yard would be very good. Turkey red calico would be pretty for them, especially if she used the lace, or a ruffle three or four inches wide across the bottom and top, put on in box pleating, would be pretty.—Mrs. O. C. TOOKER.

Let every member of the HOUSEHOLD send descriptions of anything in the fancy work line that is pretty, for the benefit of all.—ED.

KNITTING AND CROCHETING.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; t t o, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; c h st, chain stitch; c l ch st, close chain stitch; o ch st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st., crossed treble stitch; sh st. shell stitch; o sh st, open shell stitch; t, treble; sh c, short crochet.

FAN LEAF LACE.—Cast on 15 stitches; knit across plain. 1st row—o—p 2 tog—k 1—o—k 8—o—n—o—n. 2d row—Put needle under thread; sl 1 as if purling, drop oop—k 1—o—n—k plain all but last 4—k—o op and then purl it with next stitch—k 2. All even rows knit the same except 24th, in which knit last ten stitches plain. 3d row—o—p 2 tog—k 1—o—n—o—k 7—o—n—o—n. 5th row—o—p 2 tog—k 1—o—n—o—n—o—k 6—o—n—o—n. 7th row—o—p 2 tog—k 1—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—k 5—o—n—o—n. 9th row. o—p 2 tog—k 1—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—k 4—o—n—o—n. 11th row—o—p 2 tog—k 1—o—n—o—n—o—n—k 3—o—n—o—n. 13th row—o—p 2 tog—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—k 3—o—n—o—n. 15th row—o—p 2 tog—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—k 4—o—n—o—n. 17th row—o—p 2 tog—n—o—n—o—n—o—n—k 5—o—n—o—n. 19th row—o—p 2 tog—n—o—n—o—n—k 6—o—n—o—n. 21st row—o—p 2 tog—n—o—n—k 7—o—n—o—n. 23d row—o—p 2 tog—n—k 8—o—n o—n.

CROCHETED EDGE.—Make a chain length required, 1st row—* 1 t crochet into each of 3 sts—3 ch—pass by 3 sts and repeat; 2d row—9 ch—1 t c into the 6th, and 1 into each of the 5 next sts—3 ch—1 d c into a st of 1st row—1 t c into each of the 6 t c and 1 into the top of ch*; repeat from * to *, passing over 11 sts between each pattern; 3rd row—3 l t c into 2nd t c on right side of vandyke—2 ch—pass by 1 st—1 t c into the next—2 ch—2 t c separated by 5 ch into point of vandyke—2 ch—2 t c separated by 2 ch into the other side of vandyke *; repeat from * to *.—MARY B.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RESOLUTIONS.—Whatever our age or experience in life has been, we have doubtless all made resolutions. From our very earliest childhood we have all resolved to do things which would many times have been very detrimental to us had not some one of more experience and better judgment interfered. And again we have let good resolutions have no weight with us, which, had we lived up to, would have made us live better lives, and we should today have been stronger men and women, and far in advance of where we now find ourselves.

The world is to-day what it is not simply from the effect of resolutions, but the result of only those which men or women have been able and have had the determination to carry out.

Resolutions are all right in themselves, but without action they amount to nothing. I doubt not but that the very worst man that ever lived has some time in his life resolved to do better, but resolutions, without action, did not or will not save any one.

An inebriate may resolve over and over again that he will break away from his evil habits, yet if he does not act he will fill a drunkard's grave.

The profane man may resolve never to utter another oath, but without action he will remain the same.

Had Noah of old resolved to build an ark, and then left the resolution unaccomplished, he would no doubt have met the fate of all other living creatures.

The prodigal son resolved to arise and go to his father. Had he not acted on that resolution he would have di d away from his father's house.

There is, however, a class of resolutions which are better forgotten. Should we resolve vengeance against one of our fellows for some wrong, either real or imaginary, which he has committed against us, we should at once dismiss such as this and all resolutions which grow out of malice, jealousy or hatred, which are contrary to the will of God, should be dismissed with an earnest appeal to God for for forgiveness for forming them. But how many good resolutions are allowed to slip?

When they are transient they can be of no effect and we should not allow this to be the case if we would be true to ourselves.

A good resolution, one for the right, which we know to be of God, we should hold fast and act thereon.

When we see faults in our lives and resolve to correct them, determine to lead better lives, to forsake our sinful ways and to live nearer God, we should be very firm and hold such resolutions sacred, knowing that our Heavenly Father will help us to carry them out if we ask him, and knowing that unless we put forta an effort to live up to our resolutions, our lives must be failures. May God help us to make and act on resolutions which will make us better, which will make us useful citizens, and will promote the cause of Christ in the earth.—M. E. A. D.

SUPERSTITIONS.—We may taboo the subject as much as we like yet each and every one of us cherish our pet superstitions. I know that many will say, "Oh, no, I'm not superstitious," while if you pin them down to facts, they will have to admit a leaning that way, be it ever so slight.

Friday is an evil day to begin any new work or start on a journey. It is bad luck to go back to the house for anything after leaving. Many are chary about sitting down to dine with twelve others; they do not like the unsavory reputation of the number thirteen. A bird is an ill omen, especially the owl, although his picture graces the introductory pages of our classic text books as the symbol of wisdom. Recently, as I sat writing by the open window in the evening, a bat soared over my head into my room. I made my presence scarce as soon as possible, and left the bat sole monarch of all he surveyed until one of the masculine members of the household volunteered his services and removed the bat. Those around him declared the bat a bird of ill omen and a sure sign of death in the family, because of its entering my room. Well, troubles tread fast enough upon each other's heels without our going half way to meet them.

The saying, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," should be taken into our hearts and cherished and made practical to each and every one of us in so far that we would not clothe the distant peaks of coming events with the shadowy drapery of overhanging clouds. Unhappy omens get wonderfully mixed up with bright, happy ones, in spite of us, although it is human nature to shrink from the evil, and hail with pleasure anything which portends good luck to us. It is pleasanter to think and write about the happy omens or signs than to harrow up our souls with evil portents, and I am sure all of us would cancel all the ill-omens, if possible.

Why are we superstitious? This is the question. I tried to sift the origin of signs and omens by books, through Brand's "Antiquities," in the public library, but I gained nothing to satisfy myself or any one else. It is a rambling work of ancient date, conveying very little helpful information. Perhaps superstitions are thrust upon us because after certain signs, symbols, or omens, as we call them, certain results follow, until we begin to anticipate the result because of signs.

Campbell says: "'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore, and coming events cast their shadows before."

Two of the prettiest superstitions we entertain are involved in the finding of the horse-shoe and four-leaved clover. Search as I might, I have never been able to obtain the origin of the superstitions connected with them. It is legendary of Christ, I believe, when traveling with one of his disciples that the disciple passed a horse-shoe on the road which Christ picked up, carried to the market place and exchanged for a bunch of grapes which he threw into the sand. The servant picked the grapes out of the sand and ate them, while Christ rebuked him for picking the grapes up while he passed by something of greater value—namely, the horse-shoe.

There is nothing around which so many pleasant superstitions cluster, however, as around the four-leaved clover. Moore sings of the four-leaved shamrock in his native dells, while the four-leaved clover in our own country is made the subject for song and story.

I have been told several times that the four-leaved clover is mentioned in the Bible, yet no one seems able to tell me where to look for it, and I have never been able to find it. Ministers scout the idea, and Cruden's Concordance is silent in regard to the matter. Be that as it may, the four-leaved clover always has been, and always will be cherished as one of the most sacred symbols of good luck.

Many seem to imagine that the four-leaved clover brings good luck to its finder, while it has nothing more to do with it than has the weather vane on the steeple in causing the wind to blow. It simply prognostiantes a bright future for its finder. As Campbell says: "Coming events cast their shadows before."

A leading actor in one of our most popular troupes of last season had four or five four-leaved clovers pressed in his note book. Girls put them in their shoes in hopes of finding devoted lovers.

Its parsing strange the superstitions we poor mortals cherish, and yet, perhaps, there is more in omens than this world knows of. Christ rebukes his followers for discerning the face of the sky and not discerning the signs of the time.—MARIAN LINWOOD.

WORK FOR PARENTS.—I have read a great deal on different subjects in the HOUSEHOLD, but have never seen anything touching the subject of "Social Purity," and I do think that is something we all should work most earnestly for. Mothers, are we as careful as we should be with our little ones? Do we realize the work that lies before us. Surely not, or we would rise up in a body and overcome this great evil that is among us. Why are mothers not more careful of the children? Many of them go out to play with companions of their own seeking, and are gone for hours, here, there and everywhere. Mothers, do you know where they are and what they are doing? Verily, how many of you really care, so long as they are not in the house, bothering you at your work? Why not furnish them with amusement at home, make their home so attractive they will not care to leave, and thus save them from evil to come?

Ah, it makes my heart ache to see and hear some of my neighbors' children, and those same neighbors would no doubt shudder if they were to hear their own children. How can we expect to raise pure men and women unless we keep their childhood pure and teach them to abhor that which is evil? I do wish some of the mothers who are competent to speak on this subject would take it up and give some of us younger ones some grand, good talks, and advise us what course to pursue. So far I have kept my children at home and have not allowed them to go away to play unless I was with them, and as yet they seem to be satisfied. I leave my work at times and play with them, and they are content, but they see other children running at large and I am afraid as they grow older they will want to go with the others. Perhaps I am borrowing trouble and each day will provide for itself. I was very much interested in the letter written by Emeline B., of Oregon. Would like to correspond with her. If she is willing she can let me know through the BLADE. I have long wanted to go there but could get no information on the subject.—JERUSHA.

THE CHILDREN.—To "S. M. P." and "Dr. Phinney:" I would like to extend the right hand of fellowship and say God bless you in your efforts to save the dear boys of our land from the evils of impurity and sin. Can they be guarded too carefully and taught too wisely these boys and girls around us?

I am a country school teacher and I often wonder how parents can be so indifferent to their children's best interests. I strive to know what goes on during the play hours of my pupils. I try to teach them to love purity and honor. I hold up before them the terrible evils resulting from a deviation from the paths of rectitude, and above all I try to impress on their hearts love for God and teach them obedience to his law. In this I am not alone, for throughout our land are hundreds of teachers endeavoring to do the same. In spite of these teachings, if children were mine I would hesitate long before I would allow them to attend the average district school. A teacher, no matter how hard she tries, cannot always hear all that goes on even on the school ground, to say nothing of the long walks to and from school. And look at the homes from which some of these children come! Some of my pupils come to me each morning from a home where a fond mother strives to teach them only truth and purity, comes with her kisses on their lips and with them comes the boy or girl whose lullaby song was an oath, to whose ears from babyhood the indecent word or story has been a common thing.

Teachers and mothers, what shall we do? We can pray for the little ones who are so dear to us and can we not w rk also? Oh mothers, teach your boy and girl to confide in you.

Help them to get rid of the fatal idea that it is "mean" to tell of another's wrong doings. I tell my pupils that I do not wish them to become "tattlers," but they are, with me, responsible for order and right in our school. And when they know of something wrong that I have no means of finding out, it is their duty to inform me.

My little girls come to me with stories of the vulgar talk of their playmates, and come with the offenders, in sorrow not in anger, I endeavor to show them the wickedness of such things, and try to lead them to honor the right.

These little ones would not go to their mothers, or in many cases they would not. "Why?" do you say? Simply because the mother never tried to win their confidence; and undoubtedly if the story was told the child would be blamed for repeating such things.

These pupils from homes of sin and shame, need the tenderest care on the part of the teacher, but I think the mother sins who allows her little ones to freely associate with such children.

Will not other mothers and teachers give us their opinions on these subject?—HOPE DARING.

INQUIRIES.

Will some one give a way to take letters off from flour sacks?—E. F. DOWNING, Dunn Co., Wis.

Will some sister please tell me how to preserve a White Lily through the winter? Is it a large plant that I want to set it out in the yard next spring? Also how to protect young rose bushes set out last spring? How can I make an artificial vine resembling Ivy for my window? Can't keep a living plant through the severe winter.—SUB, Box 73, Broken Bow, Neb.

I wish to ask through the BLADE if the lady whose letter appears in BLADE of September 6, who signs her name as "Emaline B" Albany, Oregon, will please send me her full address. No one.—MRS. ALEX. BAUMILLER, Fall River, Greenwood Co., Kansas.

Will some one send me or inform me where I can get patterns for cross stitch work, fit for embroidering gingham dresses and aprons? I think the pattern called the Roman Key.—A. J. M., Box 108, Goodland, Ind.

Will some one state how to use pie melon, that is how to make pies of them?—OLD SUBSCRIBER.

I wish to know through the columns of your paper a recipe for preserving autumn leaves in their natural color.—M. RITTER.

Can the editor or any of THE HOUSEHOLD, tell me where I can secure the poem "A Perfect Wife?" To any one sending it to me I will refund postage, or repay in any way required. Address—ALMA DYER, Hooper, Whitman Co., Wash. Ter.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

I see some one asks what to do for fleas. I would like to tell them to try oil of lavender. I have used it with success.—ELLIS.

Please tell the lady who inquired for a remedy for hen lice that we destroyed them by simply washing the whole inside of the hen-house with fresh slacked lime while boiling hot, applied with a broom. Touch every spot. We did this a year ago and have not seen one since.—MRS. M. B.

As writing recipes for newspapers is something entirely new to me, will gladly give my experience in cheese making for home use, if "M. E. M." will write me. I want to know something of her country as we are thinking of emigrating to a warmer climate. Address—MRS. M. E. BARD, Ruthven, Pal Alto county, Ia.

Let our correspondent write her experience for the benefit of all of the HOUSEHOLD.—ED.

"Cousin Bessie"—Replying to your request of September 13, would say I have a half sister 13 years old whom I would like to get a good home for, and would like to correspond with you. Address, Box 350, Fostoria, O.

Tell the lady that wanted to know how to color cotton turkey red that she will save time, patience and money to buy oil red calico and tear it up to stripe with. Don't try to color cotton rags with diamond dies, as I have never seen any but what would fade badly.—MRS. JANE ANDREW, Chestnut, Logan Co., Ill.

Please say to the HOUSEHOLD that I have tried canning pie plant with cold water and it does not keep. I will give my plan. Cut your pie plant and pour boiling water over it, pour off the water, put the fruit in the can and cover with boiling water and seal the can.—C. E. S.

Cousin Bessie: In the BLADE of September 8, through the HOUSEHOLD columns, I see you asking for a little girl to take as your own. As I have a little sister almost 12 years old I thought I would reply to your question, and ask for a correspondent.—HATTIE HONE, Toledo, O., 822 Dorr street.

RECIPES.

POTATO BREAD.—I will tell how I make potato bread: At night I boil at least a dozen potatoes with the skins on; put on as much water as I think I will need for bread; when done I skim out the potatoes in a jar (I have a three gallon jar I use), add about two-thirds of a cupful of flour and mash very fine, then add the water I boil them in; when cool, add ½ potato ball; in the morning strain through wire seive; if it is not as much as needed add warm water, mix in a loaf, when light make in small loaves, raise and bake. It makes very nice moist bread.—MRS. W. B. T., Box 76, Bazile Mills, Knox, county, Neb.

NICE COFFEE CAKE.—2½ lbs. of flour; 9 ozs. of brown sugar; 14 ozs. of butter; 1 pt. molasses; 2½ lbs. of raisins cut in two; 1 lb. of citron; 2 teaspoonfuls of mace; 2 of cinnamon and 2 of nutmeg; 1 teaspoonful of cloves and 1 of allspice; 2 teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in a little coffee; 1 pt of strong coffee. Rub the butter and sugar together, add molasses, coffee and flour alternately, leave a pint of flour in which to rub the fruit, then soda, and lastly, the fruit.—LILLIE.

ALMOND CUSTARDS.—Take 4 ozs. of sweet almonds; 2½ ozs. of sugar; 1 pt. of cream; 1 teaspoonful of rose water; the yolks of 4 eggs. Blanch the almonds and beat them to a smooth paste with a table-spoonful of water, using a few drops occasionally; add the rose water to the cream, the beaten yolks, almonds and sugar; place it over boiling water, and stir until it thickens. Can serve in cups.

LEMON CHEESE.—One lb. of loaf sugar; ¼ lb. of butter; juice of 3 lemons and grated rind of 2; 6 eggs, leaving out the whites of 2. Put all in a saucepan, stir gently over a slow fire until the mixture becomes thick and looks like honey.

GROUND CHERRY RECIPE.—Make a syrup of 7 lbs. of sugar for 9 lbs. of fruit; put the fruit in the boiling syrup, and cook until the fruit begins to break open; skim out into a stone jar and boil the syrup until it is quite thick. Turn the syrup while boiling over the fruit and keep in a cool place.—MARY.

TO REMOVE INK.—Soaking the spot in sour milk over night is said to remove ink without soiling the finest fabric.—M. L. FARR.

—Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to purify your blood and give you strength.

Our Young Folks.

BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION.

MOTTO: "Of Ourselves We Will be Masters."

Pledge:

We do hereby promise ourselves that, from this time until we are 21 years old, we will not taste intoxicating liquors of any kind, and that we will exert all our influence to prevent their use by others. Witness our names:

MARISSA, ILL.	WILTON JUNCTION, IOWA.
Lulu E McGee	Bessie Walker
Lily Coulter	Howard Walker
Ada Irwin	Earl Walker
Mattie Pollock	Roy Randolph
Esta Irwin	Elbert Fulmer
Terry Gray	Blanche Farrier
Ray McLean	Mabel Hucke
Cora D Hissong	Harry Hucke
Roy Hissong	Walter Hucke
Lula Patterson	Stella Park
Mollie Gray	Delia Farrier
Hattie Gray	Daisy V Wylie
Daisy V Wylie	Pearl Birney
Louie C Wylie	Nellie Michael
Lynie B Wylie	Roy Michael
Rhodina Osborne	Charlie Micael
Janie Coulter	Martha Fisher
Ida S Bauman	Selma Fisher
Maggie Stevenson	Freda Fisher
Willie J McGee	Willie Fisher
Arthur H McGee	Mary Kelly
Minnie Jones	Lena Kelly
Grace Coulter	Freddie Wallace
Hettie Hapke	Maude Wallace
Irene May Smiley	Mabel Wallace

Names this week, 49. Total 54,250.

The above embraces all names received up to October 4.

LOST—THREE LITTLE ROBINS.

AUNT CLARA.

Oh, where is the boy, dressed in jacket of gray,
Who climbed up a tree in the orchard to-day,
And carried my three little birdies away?
They hardly were dressed,
When he took from the nest
My three little robins, and left me bereft.

O wrens! have you seen, in your travels to-day,
A very small boy, dressed in jacket of gray,
Who carried my three little robins away?
He had light-colored hair,
And his feet were both bare.
Ah me! he was cruel and mean, I declare.

O butterfly! stop just one moment. I pray:
Have you seen a boy dressed in jacket of gray,
Who carried my three little birdies away?
He had pretty blue eyes,
And was small of his size.
Ah! he must be wicked and not very wise.

O bees! with your bags of sweet nectarine, stay;
Have you seen a boy dressed in jacket of gray,
And carrying three little birdies away?
Did he go through the town,
Or go sneaking aroun'
Through hedges and by-ways, with head hanging down?

O boy with blue eyes, dressed in jacket of gray!
If you will bring back my three robins to-day,
With sweetest of music the gift I'll repay;
I'll sing all day long
My merriest song,
And I will forgive you this terrible wrong.

Bobolinks! did you see my birdies and me—
How happy we were on the old apple-tree,
Until I was robbed of my young, as you see?
Oh, how can I sing,
Unless he will bring
My three robins back, to sleep under my wing?

JACKY'S TRAMP.

BY H. BOTSFORD.

Father left Jacky and me in charge of the farm when he and mother started off for Stoney Creek. They only meant to be gone one day, returning on the train next morning; but they might, I'm sure, have stayed all winter, if they'd chosen—we could have managed well enough alone. There's none of the out door work that I am not pretty well posted about, if I do say it myself, and Jacky's cooking is good enough for anybody.

There's nothing strange in Jacky's knowing something about housework, for, you see, she is a girl. She insists that her name is Jaqueline, and I ought to call her by it; but that's too long for every day use, so I call her Jacky, and when she puts on her highest heeled shoes, and piles all her hair on top of her head to look young ladyfied, I make it a point of calling her Jack. It teases her more than anything I could call her.

Well, things went on all right while our folks were off, until just at night. When we were eating supper there was a knock at the door, and Jacky answered it. That, you see, is where I missed it. I should have gone myself, and saved all the fuss that came afterwards. I wouldn't have let an unknown man come in and stay all night. But that was just what Jacky did. Then neither she nor I could understand what he said, except that he wanted to see Mr. Benson, and would wait till he came. That was all we could make out, for we couldn't talk German, and he only seemed to know a few English words. Wasn't it a nice situation?

If the stranger couldn't talk he could see well enough, and he seemed to notice everything. Wasn't it likely that he was playing a part, so that he could get into the house? He would have a good chance to rob or murder us in the night, and no one ever find him out. I thought then as I think now—that it wasn't wise to let him stay; but Jacky wouldn't hear to turning him out-doors on a stormy night. Besides, it's doubtful if we could have made him understand that we wanted him to leave.

"Why, it's too late to go to the village, and he looks tired out already. I think it would be cruel to turn him away," said Jacky. "There's no harm in him, I'm sure. He does'nt look like a tramp, but like a weary travel stained gentleman. He may be poor, but I know he isn't a rascal. I never thought you were timid George, but it looks like it," she added.

That settled the question; I wouldn't have seen him off then for considerable; but I know she did not feel the responsibility did, if she was sixteen, and two years older than I.

So the stranger staid; and when it grew late I showed him to the bed room next to mine, and opening from the sitting room. I meant to sleep with one eye open, and wanted to have him near by for company, of course. I wished that I owned a pistol, rather would never let me buy one; so I put the old gun (it's almost as old as my grandfather) on a chair at the head of my bed, and went to sleep.

I do not know how long I had been asleep but I supposed it was quite awhile, and that it was past midnight, when I suddenly awoke. I listened to find out if all was quiet in the next bed-room, and an indistinct murmur caught my attention. I could not hear the words, but there was whispering going on there, which must have been what waked me.

The man must have some accomplices, I thought, and wondered what I could do. Could I rout two, or perhaps more grown men? While I was getting my wits together to make some bold move, I heard some one come out the next room and walk about the sitting room, looking for money, of course. Then I heard a window opened, and the loud report of a pistol. What was on foot?

I sprang up, seized the gun, but before I reached the door the footsteps seemed to be retreating into the bed-room. An idea struck me. I laid the gun down, and crept cautiously out of the room. The sitting room was dark, though we usually left the lamp burning; but the darkness favored my plan. I reached the bed room door, drew it stealthily to, and locked it, before anyone inside the room could prevent me.

Then I crept back to myown room and dressed myself, and, with gun in hand, I waited for the other man. I felt pretty sure of Jacky's tramp, for I knew he could not raise the window to escape without my knowledge. What that report meant, or what the outside man was about, I could not guess. It wasn't very jolly to sit there in the dark, and wonder and listen. It was a cold night; the very coldest, it appeared to me, that I ever saw. My hands began to get numb, my feet were like balls of ice, and in spite of my resolution I began to get sleepy. I did manage to watch till morning if I froze in the attempt. The time went very slowly. It seemed as though hours must have passed, when at last I heard a clock strike. It began one, two—I thought it must be as late as that—three, four—why, it is near morning—five, six—and yet the strokes did not cease. "That clock must be wrong," I muttered; but the exasperating thing kept on, as long as it possibly could, and struck twelve. Then the house was perfectly quiet again.

I began to feel doubtful about staying awake till morning. At any rate, I must make myself a little more comfortable. So I laid the gun down within reach of my hand, and pulled a blanket off the bed to wrap myself in; and that is the last I remember of the night's experience.

I was awakened by a loud knocking at the outside door. I started up, saw that it was daylight, and heard my father's voice calling me to let him in. At the same time Jacky hurried out from the kitchen where she had been getting the breakfast, and greeted me with an astonished look, and said;

"Why, George, didn't you go to the train to meet the folks? I was wondering that you were gone so long."

Then, when I had let them in, father was provoked that I failed to come after him with the carriage, and I saw there was a scolding ready for me.

"We have been waiting in the station a full hour," he said, "and I began to think we would have to come on foot. I'd like to have you explain how it happened that you didn't drive over. I shan't trust you another time, young man, if you can't do better than this."

As soon as I could get a chance to speak, I tried to excuse myself, though I felt provoked at myself for oversleeping.

"Now, father, if you knew all that had happened here since you went away, you wouldn't wonder that I failed to meet you, as I had promised. You couldn't guess what a time I had last night, or you would be too glad to find everything safe to scold me."

Then I went on to tell father about that stranger, and Jacky's obstinacy in keeping him over night: his mysterious movements, and the pistol shot I was sure I had heard. When I had finished the story, which I made as brief as possible, he said:

"If you haven't dreamed all this you've been telling, I should think the first thing to be done was to see if your prisoner has escaped. He may be miles away by this time."

So we marched straight to the bed-room he in front and I a few steps behind. Father unlocked the door, and there sat the tramp by the window, with his face turned from us; but as the door opened he looked around and the men fairly rushed at each other, and began to shake hands as warmly as though they were long separated brothers. You may be sure I was glad to slip out of the room as quickly and quietly as I could.

But out in the sitting room I was intercepted by Jacky, who had slept quietly through the night, and had not seemed to have much faith in my story. And mother wanted to know if the man had escaped, and whether father wouldn't need my help in tying him.

While I was explaining that father appeared to be acquainted with him, I heard a long and loud peal of laughter from the other room, and I knew they must be talking about me and the adventures of the night. I did feel as if I would like to go out to the barn and see to the horses just then, but there was no way to escape. At any rate, the pistol shot had not yet been explained, and I did not believe I had ever dreamed it.

Father now came into the room and introduced the stranger to mother as "My dear friend Frederick Kaufman, of Berlin. You remember the time when I was so sick in that city? For six weeks I lay at the point of death, at the Kaufmans, with whom I had been boarding, tended me with unceasing kindness. They brought me back to life and health from the very border of the grave. I can never repay their goodness to me, nor express one-half my gratitude. But I am very glad to welcome one of the family to my own home, and hope I can show him hospitality as warm-hearted as they gave me, a sick and friendless stranger in a foreign land."

"Jacky, come here and welcome the friend whom George persisted in calling your tramp."

So Jacky stepped up to Mr. Kaufman, as I suppose I must call him, and shook hands with him. I think he must have seen the welcome in her face, if he did not understand the pretty English words she said, for he smiled pleasantly, and said something agreeable in German. I could only guess what it was from the look in father's eyes.

Then *pater familias* introduced me, and I would give two years of Latin to have understood that bit of Deutsch. The stranger had all words to keep his face straight, and I felt like a fool. I didn't feel much better, either, when father told me to step out into the yard and bring in the "pistol" I would find there.

I walked out without a word, and hunted all around the house before I discovered any pistol. At last I noticed, a few yards from the sitting-room window, a deep hollow in the snow. From this hole I pulled out the remains of a fanciful lamp, which I recognized as the one which usually sat on the sitting-room table. I understood it all now, and felt cheaper than ever. How I hated to carry in that absurd pistol, and meet the laughter of the family. Yet that was just what I had to do.

After the general merriment had subsided, father gave us Mr. Kaufman's account of the matter.

In the first place, he had lost his traveling bag, containing his letters of introduction and his German-English dictionary, so that he was compelled to

TALMAGE ON THREE EXPLOITS,

Which Are Bound to Win Renown for the Doer—To Save a Man, to Save a Woman, or to Save a Child.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 7.—Although no building has been large enough to hold the audiences attracted by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., in any part of this country or Great Britain for the past twenty years, the throngs in and around the immense audience room of Brooklyn Tabernacle seem to be increasing as the years go by. The opening hymns this morning were heartily sung by the congregation. Dr. Talmage chose for his subject "The Three Greatest Things to Do." His text was Daniel xi, 32, "The people that do know their God shall be strong, and do exploits." Following is the sermon:

Antiochus Epiphanes came down three times with his army to desolate the Jews, advancing one time with a hundred and two trained elephants swinging their trunks this way and that, and sixty-two thousand infantry and six thousand cavalry troops, and they were driven back. Then the second time he advanced with seventy thousand armed men and had been again defeated. But the third time he laid successful siege until the navy of Rome came in with the flash of their long banks of oars and demanded that the siege be lifted. And Antiochus Epiphanes said he wanted time to consult with his friends about it, and Popilius, one of the Roman ambassadors, took a staff and made a circle on the ground around Antiochus Epiphanes and compelled him to decide before he came out of that circle; whereupon he lifted the siege. Some of the Jews had submitted to the invader, but some of them resisted valorously, as did Eleazer when he had swine's flesh forced into his mouth, spit it out, although he knew he must die for it, and die for it he did, as my text says, were enabled to do exploits.

An exploit I would define to be a heroic act, a brave feat, a great achievement. "Well," you say, "I admire such things, but there is no chance for me; mine is a sort of a humdrum life. If I had an Antiochus Epiphanes to fight I also could do exploits." You are right so far as great wars are concerned. There will probably be no opportunity to distinguish yourself in battle. Were most of the brigadier generals of this country would never have been heard of had it not been for the war. Gen. Grant would have remained in the useful work of tanning hides at Galena, and Stonewall Jackson would have continued the quiet college professor in Virginia. And whatever military talents you have will probably lie dormant forever. Neither will you become a great inventor. Nineteen hundred and ninety-nine out of every two thousand inventions found in the patent office at Washington never yielded their authors enough money to pay for the expense of securing the patent. So you will probably never be a Morse or an Edison, or a Humphrey Davy or an Eli Whitney. There is not much probability that you will be the one out of a hundred that achieves extraordinary success in commercial or legal or medical or literary spheres. What then? Can you have no opportunity to do exploits? I am going to show you to-day that there are three opportunities open that are grand, thrilling, far-reaching, stupendous and overwhelming. They are before you now. I can't tell you all the ways of them, you may do exploits. The three greatest things on earth to do are to save a man, or save a woman, or save a child.

During the course of his life almost every man gets into an exigency, is caught between two fires, is ground between two millstones, sits on the edge of some precipice, or in some other way comes near demolition. It may be a financial or a moral or a domestic or a social or a political exigency. You sometimes see it in the courtrooms. A young man has got into bad company and he has offended the law, and he is arraigned. All blushing and confused, he is in the presence of judge and jury and lawyers. He can be sent right on in the wrong direction. He is feeling disgraced, and is almost desperate. Let the district attorney overhaul him as though he were an old offender, and the able seamen always at the bar refuse to say a word for him because he cannot afford a considerable fee, let the judge give no opportunity for presenting the mitigating circumstances, hurry up the case and hustle him up to Auburn or Sing Sing. If he live 70 years, for 70 years he will be a criminal, and each decade of his life will be blacker than the predecessor. In the interregnums of prison life he can get no work, and he is glad to break a window glass, or blow up a safe, or play the highwayman, so as to get back again within the walls where he can get something to eat and hide himself from the cruel gaze of the world. Why don't his father come and help him? His father is dead. Why don't his mother come and help him? She is dead. Where are the ameliorating and salutary influences of society? They do not touch him. Why did not some one long ago in the case understand that there was an opportunity for the exploit which would be famous in heaven a quadrillion of years after the earth had become scattered ashes in the last whirlwind? Why did not the district attorney take that young man into his private office and say: "My son, I see that you are the victim of circumstances. This is your first crime. You are sorry. I will bring the person you wronged into your presence, and you will apologize and make all the reparation you can, and I will give you another chance." Or that young man is presented in the court room and he has no friends present, and the judge says. "Who is your counsel?" And he answers: "I have none." And the judge says: "Who will take this young man's case?" And there is a dead hair and no one offers, and after a while the judge turns to some attorney who never had a good case in all his life and never will, and whose advocacy will be enough to secure the condemnation of innocence itself. And the professional incompetent crawls up beside the prisoner, helplessness to rescue despair, when there ought to be a struggle among all the best men of the profession as to who should have the honor of trying to help that unfortunate. How much would such an attorney have received as his fee for such an advocacy? Nothing in dollars, but much every way in a happy consciousness that would make his own life brighter and his own dying pillow sweeter and his own heaven happier—the consciousness that he had saved a man!

So there are commercial exigencies. A very late spring obliterates the demand for spring overcoats and spring hats and spring apparel of all sorts. Hundreds of thousands of people say: "It seems as if we are going to have no spring, and we shall go straight out of winter into warm weather, and we can get along without the usual spring attire." Or there is no autumn weather, the heat plunging into the cold, and the usual clothing, which is a compromise between summer and winter, is not required. It makes a difference in the sale of millions and millions of dollars of goods, and some over sanguine young merchant is caught with a vast amount of unsalable goods that never will be salable again, except at prices ruinously reduced. That young merchant with a somewhat limited capital is in a predicament. What shall the old merchants do as they see that young man in this awful crisis? Rub their hands and laugh and say: "Good for him. He might have known better. When he has got his business ruined as long as we have he will not load his shelves in that way. Ha! ha! He will burst up before long. He had no business to open his store so near to ours anyhow. Sheriff's sale! Red flag in the window! "How much is bid for these out of the fashion spring overcoats and spring hats or fall clothing out of date? What do I hear in the way of a bid?" "Four dollars." "Absurd, I cannot take that bid of four dollars apiece. Why, these coats when first put upon the market were offered at fifteen dollars each, and now I am offered only four dollars. Is that all? Five dollars do I hear? Going at that! Gone at five dollars," and he takes the whole lot. The young merchant goes home that night and says to his wife: "Well, Mary, we will have to move out of this house and sell our piano. That old merchant who has had an evil eye on me ever since I started has bought out all that clothing, and he will have it rejuvenated, and next year put it on the market as new, while we do well if we keep out of the poor house." The young man, broken spirited, goes to hard drinking. The young wife, with her baby, goes to her father's house, and not only is his store wiped out, but his home, his morals and his prospects for two worlds, this and the next. And devils make a banquet of fire and fill their cups of gall and drink deep to the health of the old merchant who swallowed up the young merchant who got stuck on spring goods and went down. That is one way, and some of you have tried it.

But there is another way. That young merchant who found that he had miscalculated in laying in too many goods of one kind and been flung of the unusual season, is standing behind the counter feeling very blue and biting his finger nails, or looking over his account books, which read darker and worse everytime he looks at them, and thinks how his young wife will have to be put in a plainer house than she ever expected to live in, or go to a third rate boarding house where they have tough liver and sour bread five mornings out of the seven. An old merchant comes in and says, "Well, Joe, this has been a hard season for young merchants, and this prolonged cool weather has put many in the doldrums, and I have been thinking of you a good deal of late, for just after I started in business I once got into the same scrape. Now if there is anything I can do to help you out I will gladly do it. Better just put those goods out of sight for the present, and next season we will plan something about them. I will help you to some goods that you can sell for me on commission, and I will go down to one of the wholesale houses and tell them that I know you and will back you up, and if you want a few dollars to bridge over the present I can let you have them. Be as economical as you can, keep a stiff upper lip and remember that you have two friends, God and myself. Good morning." The old merchant goes away, and the young man goes behind his desk and tears roll down his cheeks. It is the first time he has cried. Disaster made him mad at everything, and mad at man and mad at God. But this kindness melts him and the tears seem to relieve his brain, and his spirits rise from ten below zero to eighty in the shade, and he comes out of the crisis. And about three years after this young merchant goes into the old merchant's store and says: "Well, my old friend, I was this morning thinking over what you did for me three years ago. You helped me out of an awful crisis in my commercial history. I learned wisdom and prosperity has come, and the pallor has gone out of my wife's cheeks, and the roses that were there when I courted her in her father's house have bloomed again, and my business is splendid, and I thought I ought to let you know that you saved a man!" In a short time after, the old merchant, who had been a good while shaky in his limbs and had poor spells, is called to leave the world, for some morning after he had read the twenty-third Psalm, about "The Lord is my Shepherd," he closes his eyes on this world, and an angel who had been for many years appointed to watch the old man's dwelling cries upward the news that the patriarch's spirit is about ascending. And the twelve angels who keep the twelve gates of heaven unite in crying down to this approaching spirit of Christian man: "Come in at any of the twelve gates you choose! Come in and welcome, for it has been told all over these celestial neighborhoods that you saved a man."

There sometimes come exigencies in the life of a woman. One morning about two years ago I saw in the newspaper that there was a young woman in New York whose pocketbook, containing $37 33, had been stolen and she had been left without a farthing at the beginning of winter in a strange city, and no work. And although she was a stranger, I did not allow the 9 o'clock mail to leave the lamp-post on our corner without carrying the $37 33; and the case was proved genuine. Now I have read all Shakespeare and all Longfellow and Victor Hugo's tragedies and all Alexander Smith's tragedies, but I never read a tragedy more thrilling than that case, and similar cases by the hundreds and thousands in all our large cities; young women without money and without home and without work in these great maelstroms of metropolitan life. When such a case comes under your observation, how do you treat it? "Get out of my way; we have no room in our establishment for any more hands. I don't believe in women anyway; they are a lazy, idle, worthless set. John, please show this person out of the door." Or do you compliment her personal appearance, and say things to her which if any man said to your sister or daughter, you would kill him on the spot? That is one way, and it is the way many of these large establishments and many of those who advise for female hands in factories have proved themselves unfit to be in any place outside of hell.

But there is another way, and I saw it the other day in the Methodist Book Concern in New York, where a young woman applied for work and the gentleman in charge said in substance: "My daughter, we employ women here, but I do not know of any vacant place in our department. You had better inquire at such and such a place, and I hope you will be successful in getting something to do." The embarrassed and humiliated woman seems to give way to Christian confidence. She started out with a hopeful look that I think must have won for her a place in which to earn her bread, but rather think the consolatory and Christian gentleman saved a woman. New York and Brooklyn ground up last year about thirty thousand women and would like to grind up about as many this year. Out of all that long procession of women who march on with no hope for this world or the next, battered and bruised and scoffed at and flung off the precipice, not one but might have been saved. Where are the bound God and heaven. But good men and good women are not in that kind of business. Alas for that poor thing! nothing but the thread of that sewing girl's needle held her, and the thread broke. I have heard men tell in public discourse what a man is, but what is a woman? Until some one shall give a better definition I will tell you what a woman is. Direct from God, endowed and dolled out with affections so great that no measuring line short of that of the infinite God can tell their bound. Fashioned to refine and soothe and lift and irradiate home and society and the world. Of such value that no one can appreciate it, unless his mother lived long enough to let him understand it, or who in some great crisis of life when all else failed him, had a wife to re-enforce him with a faith in God that nothing could disturb. Speak out, ye cradles, and tell of the feet that rocked you and the anxious faces that hovered over you! Speak out, ye nurseries of all Christendom, and ye homes, whether desolate or still in full bloom with the faces of wife, mother and daughter, and help me to sing what woman is. If in my during all his life accomplish nothing else except to win the love and confidence and help and companionship of a good woman, he is the garlanded victor and ought to have the hands of all people between here and the grave stretched out to him in congratulation.

But as geographers tell us that the depths of the sea correspond with the heights of the mountains, have to tell you that good womanhood is not higher up than bad womanhood is deep down. The grander the palace, the more awful the conflagration that destroys it. The grander the steamer Oregon, the more terrible her going down just off the coast. Now I should not wonder if you trembled a little with a sense of responsibility when I say that there is hardly a person in this house but may have to re-enforce some one to save a woman. It may in your case be done by good advice, or by financial help, or by trying to bring to bear some one of a thousand Christian influences. You won't not have far to go, if, for instance, you know among your acquaintances a young woman who is apt to appear on the streets about the hour when gentlemen return from business, and you find her responding to the smiles of strangers, hugs that lift their hats, go to her and plainly tell her that nearly all the destroyed womanhood of the world began the downward path with that very kind of behavior.

Or if, for instance, you find a woman in financial distress and breaking down in health and spirits trying to support her children, now that her husband is dead or an invalid, doing that very important and honorable work, for which very little appreciated, keeping a boarding house, where all the guests, according as they pay small board or propose, without paying any board at all, to decamp, are critical of everything and hard to please, busy yourselves in trying to get her more patrons and tell her of divine sympathy. Yea, if you see a woman favored of fortune and with all kinds of surroundings finding in the hollow of miseries of the world her chief regalement, living for herself and for time as if there were no eternity, strive to bring her into the kingdom of God, as did the other day a Sabbath school teacher who was the means of conversion the daughter of a man of immense wealth, and the daughter resolved to join the church, and she went home and said: "Father, I am going to join the church and I want you to come." "Oh, no," he said, "I never go to church." "Well," said the daughter, "if I were going to be married would you not go to see me married?" And he said: "Oh, yes." "Well," said she, "this is of more importance than that." So he went, and has gone ever since, and loves to go. I do not know but that faithful Sabbath school teacher not only saved a woman but saved a man. There may be in this audience gathered from all parts of the world, the most cosmopolitan assembly in all the earth, there may be a man whose behavior toward womanhood has been perfidious. Repent! Stand up, thou masterpiece of sin and death, that I may charge you! As far as possible, make reparation. Do not boast that you have her in your power and that she cannot help herself. When that fine collar and cravat and that elegant suit of clothes comes off and your uncovered soul stands in judgment and before God, you will be better off if you saved that woman.

There is another exploit that you can do, and that is to save a child. A child does not seem to amount to much. It is nearly a year old before it can walk at all. For the first year and a half it cannot speak a word. For the first ten years its opinions on any subject are absolutely valueless. And then there are so many of them. My! what lots of children! And some people have contempt for children. They are good for nothing but to wear out the carpets and break things and keep you awake nights crying. Well, your estimate of a child is quite different from that mother's estimate who lost her child during the present day, took it to the salt air of the seashore and to the tonic air of the mountains, but no help came, and the brief paragraph of its life is ended. Suppose that life could be restored by purchase, how much would that bereaved mother give? She would take all the jewels from her fingers and neck and bureau and put them down. And if told that that was not enough, she would take her house and make over the deed for it, and if that were not enough she would call in all her investments and put down all her mortgages and bonds; and if told that were not enough she would say: "I have made over all my property, and if I can have that child back I will now pledge that I will toil with my own hands and carry with my own shoulders in any kind of hard work, and live in a cellar and die in a garret. Only give me back that lost darling." I am glad that there are those who know something of the value of a child. Its possibilities are tremendous. What will those hands yet do? Where will those feet yet walk? Toward what destiny will that never dying soul betake itself? Shall those lips frame the thunder blasphemy or benediction? Come, all ye surveyors of the earth, and bring link and chain and measure if you can its possible possessions. Come, all ye astronomers of the earth, with your telescopes and tell us if you can see the range of its eternal flight. Come, all ye chronologists, and calculate the decades on decades, the centuries on centuries, the cycles on cycles, the eternities on eternities of that child's destiny. Oh, child! child! Am I not right in putting that among the great exploits? Yea, it beats the other two, for if you save the child, you save the man or you save the woman. Get the first twenty years of that boy or girl all right and I guess you have got manhood or womanhood all right. But what are you going to do with those children who have been cast off than their father or mother had died the day they were born? There are tens of thousands of such. Their parentage was against them. Their name is against them. The structure of their skulls against them. Their nerves and muscles contaminated by the inebriety of dissoluteness of their parents, they are practically at their birth laid out on a plank in the middle of the Atlantic ocean in an equinoctial gale and told to make for shore. The first greeting they get from the world is to be called a brat or a ragmuffin or a wharf rat. What to do with them is the question often asked. There is another question quite as pertinent, and that is, what are they going to do with us? They will, ten or eleven years from now, have as many votes as the other hundreds of well born children, and they will hand this land over to anarchy and political damnation just as sure as we neglect them. Suppose we each one of us save a boy or girl. You can do it. Will you? I will. Take a cake of perfumed soap, and a fine-toothed comb, and a New Testament, and a little candy, and prayer, and a piece of cake, and faith in God and common sense, and begin this afternoon.

But how shall we get ready for one or all of these three exploits? We shall make a dead failure if in our own strength we try to save a man or woman or child. But my text suggests where we are to get equipment. "The people that do know their God shall be strong, and do exploits." We must know Him through Jesus Christ in our own salvation and then we shall have His help in the salvation of others. And while we are saving we are getting ready to save some of your own kin. You think of brothers and sisters and children and grandchildren all safe, but they are not dead, and no one is safe till he is dead. On the English coast there was a wild storm and a wreck in the offing, and the cry was, "Man the lifeboat!" But Harry, the usual leader of the sailors' crew, was not to be found, and the vessel without him and brought back all the shipwrecked people except one. By this time Harry, the leader of the crew, appeared and said: "Why did you leave that one?" The answer was: "He could not help himself at all, and we could not get him into the boat." "Man the lifeboat!" shouted Harry, "and we will go for that one." "No," said his aged mother standing by, "you must not go. I lost your father in a storm like this, and your brother Will went off six years ago and I have not heard word from Will since he left, and I don't know where he is, and I don't know what has happened to him, poor Will, and I can not let you also go, for I am old and dependent on you." His reply was: "Mother, I must go and save that one man, and if I do the Lord God will take care of you in your old days." The lifeboat put out, and after an awful struggle with the sea they picked the poor fellow out of the rigging just in time to save his life, and started for the shore. As they came within speaking distance, Harry, just before he fainted from over exertion, cried out: "We saved him; and tell mother it was brother Willie." Oh, yes, my friends, let us start out to save some one for time and for eternity—some man, some woman, some child. And who knows but it may, directly or indirectly, be the salvation of one of our own kindred, and that will be an exploit worthy of celebration when the world itself is shipwrecked and the sun has gone out like a spark from the smitten anvil, and all the stars are dead!

Decreasing the Death Rate.

The mortality among consumptives has been materially decreased of late years by many excellent palliatives. Foremost among these is Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Phthisis, Bronchitis, Abcess of the Lungs, Pneumonia, Weakness and Soreness of the chest are completely saved by the steady use of this successful combination of highly purified cod liver oil with the salts named which are themselves among the finest reparatives of exhausted energy. Not only lung and bronchial troubles, but indeed almost general debility, the wasting away of children and adults, scrofula and lumbar abcesses and feebleness are removed by this standard preparation. For Anaemia and all unprovershed conditions of the blood, it is the best possible remedy, and since the introduction of Cod Liver Oil is nullified in it, children and delicate lady invalids experience no repugnance in taking it.

IMPRISONED IN A BARREL.

A New Jersey Man's Peculiar and Distressing Accident.

LYNDHURST, N. J., Oct. 6.—There was a headless barrel in Charles Geiger's stable, and while talking politics to a neighbor Geiger concluded the barrel into a seat by having a shingle across it. During a heated argument which followed, the shingle slipped and Geiger went down into the barrel with his knees doubled up. Neighbors tried to pull him out, but there was a double row of nails protruding from the top hoops, inclined downward, which were sharp, and eager friends forced the nails into the flesh in a dozen places. He was too big to go down through the barrel, so they went to work with their knives and after inflicting untold agony succeeded in peeling the hoops and staves away. He was bleeding from a dozen wounds.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

SENATE TARIFF BILL.

The Substitute for the Mills Bill—Additions to the Free List.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Senate finance committee's substitute for the Mills tariff bill embodies an entire revision of the tariff schedules and the administrative features of the present law, proposing the re-enactment of all such features as in the opinion of the majority of the committee ought not to be changed.

The following are the additions to the free list:

Acorns, raw, dried or undried; baryta, sulphate of, or barytes unmanufactured; beeswax; books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; braids, plaits, flats, laces, etc., for ornamenting hats; bristles, raw or unmanufactured; bulbs and bulbons roots not edible; chicory root, raw, dried or undried, but unground; coal slack or culm; coal tar crude; cutting stone Bandits; currants, zante or other dried; dandelion roots, raw, dried or undried but unground; eggs and yolks; feathers and downs of all kind; crude and unmanufactured; jute; jute butts; manilla manila; manual grass; sumac; all other textile grasses or fibrous substances unmanufactured, or undressed; floor matting, known as Chinese matting; grease and oils, such as are commonly used in soap making, of mineralogical; human hair, raw, undressed and not drawn; mineral waters, not specially enumerated; molasses, testing not above 56 degrees; olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes; nut oil, oil of nuts; opium, crude or unmanufactured for smoking; potash, crude carbonate; potash, caustic or hydrate; potash, nitrate of, or saltpetre; potash, sulphate of; potash, chlorate of; rags, all not enumerated; hemp, used; rope sea; sponges; sand; tar and pitch of wood; turpentine.

Fresh fish remains on the free list, but with the following important reservation, "except when frozen or packed in ice or otherwise prepared by processes for preservation."

Fish covered by this exception are classed with other foreign caught preserved fish at one half cent a pound as in the present law.

CHANGES MADE.

A Synopsis of What Is in the Substitute Bill.

The following synopsis contains all the changes, as compared with the present law, the rates by the present law being given in parentheses with each item (except when the article is not enumerated in existing law).

Schedule K—Wool and manufactures of wool (the classification of wools is that of the present law); wools of the first and second class and all hair of the alpaca, goat and other like animals, 11 cents per pound (10 to 36c); wools of the third class, exceeding in value 12 cents per pound, 10c per pound (10 to 31c); wools of all other wastes, composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, 30 cents per pound.

All wools and hairs of the Alpaca, goat or other animals, which have been advanced by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

Woolen cloths, shawls and all manufactures of wool not enumerated, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 35 cents per per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per cent ad valorem (30 cents and 35 and 40 per cent); above 40 cents and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, (35 and 40 cents and 35 and 40 per cent); above 60 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem.

Flannels, blankets, hats, etc., valued at above 60 cents per pound, 40 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem (35 cents and 55 per cent and 35 cents and 40 per cent).

Women's and children's dress goods, Italian cloths, etc., part of wool and valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard, 6 cents per square yard and 40 per cent (10 cents and 35 per cent); containing an admixture of silk, in which silk is not the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided, 11 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum (9 cents and 35 per cent and 7 cents and 40 per cent, according to value). Provided that all goods of the character enumerated or described in this paragraph, weighing over four ounces per square yard, shall pay a duty of 40 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem (35 cents and 40 per cent.)

Women's and children's dress goods, Italian cloths and composed wholly of wool, 11 cents per square yard and 40 per cent. advalorem (10 cents and 25 per cent); all such goods with selvages, made wholly or in part of other materials, and all such goods in which threads made wholly or in part of other materials have been pasted, printed, dyed or otherwise manufacture for the purpose of changing the classification for duty, 11 cents per square yard and 40 per centum advalorem (9 cents and 40 per cent); provided, that all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard shall pay a duty of 40 cents per pound, and 40 per cent advalorem.

Clothing ready made, not enumerated, all goods made on knitting frames, and all pile fabrics, plushes, velvets, velveteens, and all other goods made up or manufactured wholly or in part, 40 cents per pound and 45 per cent advalorem, (40 cents and 35 per cent.)

Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, etc., except knit goods composed in part or wholly of wool, made up wholly or in part, 45 cents per pound, and 45 per cent advalorem, (45 cents and 40 per cent); endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines, 50 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem, (20 cents and 35 per cent.).

SCHEDULE E.

Schedule E, Sugar—All sugars not above thirteen Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melasin, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by polariscope not above 75 deg (75 cents per pound (now 2.75-100 cents); and for every additional degree shown by polariscope 2.100c additional (now 4.100 cents).

All sugars above number thirteen and not above number sixteen, 1⅜ cents (now 2.75-100 cents); all sugar above number sixteen and not above number twenty, 1⅝ cents (now 3 cents), all sugars above number twenty, 2 cents (now 4 cents).

Molasses testing above 56 degrees 4 cents per gallon (now 8).

Sugar candy and all confectionery, including chocolate confectionery made wholly or in part of sugar, 3 cents (5 cents or less, p. pound).

Sugars after being refined when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 5 cents per pound, (now 5 and 10 cents); glucose or grape sugar 4 cents, 10 per cent ad valorem.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue section of the bill, so far as it relates to tobacco, provides that after the 1st of February, 1889, the manufacturers of cigars shall pay a special tax of $3 annually. The tax on cigars, cheroots, and on all cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, which shall be manufactured or sold after that date shall be $1.50 per thousand, and on cigarettes weighing less than three pounds to the thousand, 50 cents per thousand, and said tax shall be paid by the manufacturer.

It repeals all laws restricting the disposition of tobacco by farmers and producers, and all laws imposing taxes on manufactured tobacco and snuff, and the special taxes required by law to be paid by manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, leaf tobacco, retail dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, peddlers of tobacco snuff and cigars, and manufacturers of snuff.

It provides a rebate on all original and unbroken packages held by manufactures or dealers at the time the repeal goes into effect, February 1, 1889.

It also repeals all laws limiting, restricting or regulating the manufacture, sale or exportation of tobacco or snuff.

Alcohol to be used in the industrial arts is relieved from the payment of an internal revenue tax.

Provision is made for bonded alcohol warehouses, and safe guards are provided against fraud. There is a prohibition against the use of any distilled spirits, upon which the internal revenue tax has not been paid, in the manufacture of tinctures, proprietary articles, wines liquors, cordials, bitters or other alcoholic compounds which are used or sold as beverages.

SCHEDULE C.

Metals—Round and square iron not less than ¾ inches, nine-tenths cents per pound (now 1c); flats less than 1 inch wide or less than ¾ inches thick, round iron less than ¾ inches and not less than 7-16 inches in diameter, and square iron less than ¾ inches square, be (now 1-1-10c); round iron in coils and rods less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter, and bars or s apes of rolled iron not specially enumerated, 1 1-10c, (now 1 2-10c.); castiron pipe, 2-10c, and upward, (now 3c); cast-iron hollow ware, sad irons, etc., not specially enumerated, 1 2-10c. per pound (now 1½c.); castings of malleable iron, unwrought, 1¼c. (now 2c.); iron or steel anchors, wrought-iron for ships, forgings of iron weighing 25 pounds or more, 1 8-10c. (now 2c.); axles, 2c (now 2½c.); blacksmith's hammers, 2½c (now 2½c); beams, girders and building forms 1 1-10 (now 1½); boiler or other plates for iron or steel, except sheet or skimmer than No. 10 wire ganged, valued at 2 cents per pound or less, 1 cent per pound; above 2 cents, and not above three, 1 2-10; above three and not above 4 1-10, above 4 and not above 7 cents 2c., above 7 and not above 10 2-10, above 10 and not above 13½, above 13 45 per cent ad valorem now all 1¼), provided that all plate iron or steel thinner than No. 10 wire gauge shall pay 2-10c per pound more than No. 10 and thinner than No. 29, 1 5-10c pound now 30 per cent ad valorem). Spikes, nuts, washers, and horseshoes 1 8-10c pound (now 2c) cogged ingots, blooms and blanks for wheels 1¾c (now 2c).

The classification of wire rods is changed as follows: A duty of 6-10c per pound is imposed on all sizes not smaller than No. 6 and valued at 3c or less per pound and on iron or steel, not specially enumerated, valued at 3c or less. On all sizes of iron and steel wire the duty is reduced ⅛c per pound, except where it is smaller than No. 6, where the duty is unchanged.

It is also provided that wire valued at more than 10c a pound shall pay a duty of 45 per cent less than 45 per cent ad valorem; files between 9 and 14 inches, $1.30 per dozen; over 14 inches $2, now $1.50 and $2). In steel ingots, blooms, and slabs, bands, saw-plates, plates, shafts, moulds and castings, the classification of which now begins at values of 4 cents per pound, with duties ranging from 45 per cent ad valorem to 3½ cents per pound, is carried on down to values of 1 cent per pound, and the following rates are proposed: Valued at 1 cents per pound or less, five-tenths of 1 cent per pound; between 1 and 1 4-10 cents, six-tenths of 1 cent per pound; between 1 4-10 cents and 1 8-10 cents, eight-tenths of 1 cent per pound; between 1 8-10 cents and 2 2-10 cents, nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound; between 2 2-10 cents and 3 cents, 1 cent per pound; between 3 cents and 4 cents, 1 6-10 cents per pound; between 4 cents and 7 cents, 2 cents per pound; between 7 cents and 10 cents, 2 8-10 cents per pound; between 10 cents and 13 cents, 3½ cents per pound; above 13 cents, 45 per cent ad valorem.

Cross-cut saws, 6 cents per lineal foot; mill, pit and drag saws not over nine inches wide, 8 cents; over nine inches, 13 cents, (now 8, 10 and 15 cents.)

Copper ores, ¼ cent a pound (now 2½); old copper for manufacture and composition metal, 1¾ cents (now 3); copper plates, ingots and other forms not enumerated, 2 cents (now 4).

Table and other knives valued at not more than $1 per dozen, 20 cents per dozen; between $1 and $3, 50 cents; between $3 and $8, $1; more than $8, $2, and upon all 30 per cent. advalorem additional (now 35 per hent. ad valorem.)

Penknives, knife blades, razors, 50 cents per dozen blades, and 25 per cent ad valorem (now 50 per cent. ad valorem.)

Gold leaf, $2 (now $1.50.)

Hollow-ware, 2½ cents a pound (now 3.) Lead sheets, pipes, and sheet, 2½ cents per pound (now 3); double-barreled, breech-loading shot guns, $10 each, and 25 per cent ad valorem (now $5 per cent); single barrel guns, 5 cents per pound (now 15 guickel metal, 10 cents (now 15); quicksilver, 6 cents per pound (now 10 per cent. ad valorem.) Wood screws more than 2 inches in length, 5 cents per pound; between 1 and 2 inches, 7 cents (now 8 and 8 cents; half inch and less, 14 cents per pound (now 12); cut tacks, brads and sprigs not exceeding 16 ounces to the 1,000, 2¼ cents per 1,000 (now 2½); exceeding 16 ounces, 2¾ cents per pound (now 3); type metal 1½ per pound (now 20 per cent ad valorem): new type 25 per cent ad valorem; zinc blocks or pigs, 1¾ cents per pound (now 1½) zinc for remanufacture, 1¼ cents (now 1½).

It is provided that articles not specially enumerated, and made from sheet iron and steel, shall pay a duty no lower than that imposed on the material of which it is made.

SCHEDULE F.

Todacco, cigars, cigarettes and cherots, $2.50 per pound (now $3.50). If any portion of any tobacco imported in any package or in bulk shall be suitable for wrappers the entire quantity of tobacco contained in such importation shall be dutiable, if not stemmed, at 75 cents per pound; if stemmed, at $1 per pound.

Leaf tobacco, all other than that suitable for wrappers, unmanufactured and not stemmed, 20 cents per pound; stemmed, 25 (now 35).

SCHEDULE B.

Schedule B, earthenware and glassware.—Common brown earthenware, 20 per cent ad valorem (now 25 per cent ad valorem); china, porcelain, parian and bisquo, 55 per cent ad valorem (now 60 per cent ad valorem); plain white, 50 per cent (now 55 per cent ad valorem); all other earthen, stone or crockery ware, white, glazed or edged and other manufacturers composed of earthy or mineral substances, 50 per cent ad valorem (now 55 per cent ad valorem); all other earthen, stone or crockery ware, white, glazed or edged and other manufacturers composed of earthy or mineral substances, 50 per cent ad valorem (now 55 per cent ad valorem); tiles and brick, other than fire brick, ornamented or glazed, and encaustic, 45 per cent ad valorem (now ranging from 20 per cent ad valorem to 35 per cent ad valorem; fire brick, not glazed or decorated, $1.25 per cubic foot; fire clay, glazed or decorated, 45 per cent ad valorem (now class); gas retorts, $3 each (new class).

IN GLASSWARE.

In the glass schedule the classification of cylinder and crown polished, 10 by 15 inches, is consolidated with that of 16 by 24 inches at 4c per square foot. The general classification of glass is greatly changed, but with the exception of the following provisions the duties remain as in existing law, plain green and colored, molded or pressed, and plain flint and lime glass bottles, holding not less than 1 pint, and demijohns and carboys, and other plain molded or pressed green and colored and flint or lime glassware, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, and plain molded or pressed green and colored, molded or pressed and plain flint, and lime glass bottles and vials, holding less than one pint, 1½ cents per pound; all articles enumerated in the preceding paragraph, 40 per cent ad valorem provided for, and the contents are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a rate of duty based upon the value, the value of such bottles, jars, or other packages shall be added to the value of the contents for the determination of the dutiable value of the latter, but if filled and not otherwise provided for, and the contents are not subject to an advalorem rate of duty, or to a rate of duty based upon the value, or are free of duty, such bottles, vials, or other packages shall pay, in addition to the duty, if any, on their contents the rates of duty prescribed in the preceding paragraph; provided that no article mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 40 per centum ad valorem.

Glass and glassware of all kinds, not including plate glass, silvered or looking-glass plates, whether framed or unframed, window-glass, when cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented, and hand mirrors not exceeding in size 144 square inches, 45 per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE D.

Schedule D—Wood and wooden wares—Is reenacted entire with the following additions: Sawed boards, planks, deals and blocks, or posts of mahogany, cedar, walnut, rosewood, ebonita, or other cabinet wood, 15 per cent ad valorem; veneering and briar-root, or briar wood and similar wood, unmanufactured, or not further manufactured than into forms or shapes suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted, 20 per cent ad valorem.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Schedule I—Cotton manufactures: Cotton thread, on spools, or in skeins or other forms put upon spools) valued at over 25 cents and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 18 cents per pound, (15); over 40 cents and not exceeding 50, 23 cents per pound, (20); over 50 and not exceeding 60, 27 cents per pound, (25); over 60 and not exceeding 70 cents per pound, (30); bleached, dyed, colored, etc., and not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, 2 cents per square yard, (2½); if bleached, 2¾, (3½); if dyed, colored, etc., 4 cents, (4½). Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, etc., exceeding 50 and not exceeding 100 threads, 2¾, (2½); if bleached, 3 cents, (3½); if dyed, colored, etc., 4 cents, (4½). Provided, that on all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads not bleached, dyed, etc., valued at over 50 cents per pound bleached, valued at over 9 cents, and dyed, colored, etc., valued at over 12 cents, there shall be paid a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem (now ranging from 25 to 45 per square yard). All cotton cloth exceeding 100 and not exceeding 150 threads to the square inch, not bleached, dyed, etc., valued at over 7½ cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 10 cents per square yard; dyed, colored, etc., painted or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, there shall be a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, etc., exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, (3); if bleached 4½ cents (4); if dyed, colored, etc., 5½ cents (5); provided that on all cotton cloth exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads, not bleached, dyed, colored, etc., valued at over 8 cents per square yard, bleached, valued at over 10 cents per square yard; dyed, colored, etc., painted or

CROPS AND TRADE.

BUSINESS BAROMETER.

The Effect of the September Squeeze Still Felt in Business Circles—Tendency Toward Higher Prices.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The great wheat speculation has been the absorbing feature of this week, though the September number corner came to an end with heavy losses for sellers it left the market in such a state that much higher prices for other options were easily obtained.

With December wheat at $1.18 at Chicago, there came heavy selling and sharp reactions. But the state of the market is still against all reason; cash wheat sells for more at Chicago than at Liverpool, and at one time it would have paid to ship wheat back from Antwerp to New York.

At New York sales of wheat amounted to 168,163,000 bushels—more than three times the entire visible supply—and prices closed 5½c higher than a week ago.

Corn advanced 2c with sales of 13,000,000 bu, and oats a fraction.

The speculative fever was felt in other markets and pork rose $1 per bbl, lard 35c and hogs 25c per 100 lbs; coffee rose 1c with sales of 516,500 bags and oil nearly 1c with sales of 6,738,000 bbls.

In cotton there was a slight decline of ⅛c, with sales of 366,000 bales.

The wool market has been steadily strengthening, with advances mainly in Ohio fleece and combing wool, but the average on 108 qualities is hardly ½c higher than September 1.

Reports from interior points are universally favorable outside of the influence of yellow fever at the south.

At Nashville and some other points, the stringency resulted from interruption of remittances and the self-defensive measures of the banks, but the situation is materially improving.

At many western points the tenor of reports is generally encouraging. There is less complaint as to collections, money is in increasing demand and the volume of business is enlarging. Outside of New York the bank clearings show a gain of 10·5 per cent over last year, with a gain of 10·3 here, but these are really swelled by speculation at Chicago and other points.

The demand for iron increases, and at Philadelphia the advance in pig iron is decided, equal to about $1 per ton, while remarkable improvement is seen in the market for bar iron, so long depressed.

Steel rails did not advance, but sales of 16,000 tons by eastern and 20,000 tons by western mills are reported.

In the boot and shoe trade, reports are growing more satisfactory.

The stock market has witnessed much selling and some reaction, and yet the average of prices is a shade higher than one week ago.

For the advance of the bank of England rate to 5 per cent and the advance by the bank of France to 4½ per cent, lead to some liquidation of foreign accounts in American securities. Foreign trade does not materially change.

The treasury pours out money freely, having disbursed during the past week $5,500,000 more than it has taken in. While the number of failures is large, the amount of liabilities for the third quarter of the year shows a great decrease from the $73,252,000 of 1887 to $22,114,254 for the quarter just ended.

The failures during the week number 211 as compared with 220 last week and 228 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 212.

THE COTTON CROP.

A Review of the Situation by a Well-Known Southern Firm.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 5.—The regular monthly crop report for the Memphis district, which embraces West Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Arkansas and North Alabama, to be published to-day by Hill, Fontaine & Co., will say:

"While the weather in the main during September was favorable for cotton, it was much less favorable as compared with the same month last year. Alabama and Mississippi complain of too much rain in the first half of the month, which added somewhat to the damage that had been previously sustained by heavy storms.

"The injury to the plant which was noted in our report for August is emphasized by our correspondents and the estimate is placed at 18 per cent for the district.

"Arkansas and Mississippi report the greatest damage and Alabama is not far behind. Notwithstanding all this, the prospective yield for the districts gives promise of exceeding that of last year by about 2½ per cent.

"Tennessee and Arkansas have the brightest prospects; Alabama will yield about the same, while Mississippi reports a decrease of 10 per cent. It should, however, be borne in mind that the crop is not yet out of danger from injury by frost.

"The season is fully two weeks late and material damage would be sustained in many localities should a killing frost occur earlier than the 20th of this month. The light frost Oct. 2 was not damaging in its visitation.

"The estimates given by our 242 correspondents of the prospective yield are based on a favorable season from November on

THE CORN CROP.

The Increase for the Present Year Confined Almost Exclusively to Seven States.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 8.—The following estimate of the total corn crop of the United States for 1888, appears in the *Farmers' Review*:

As the increase of the corn crop of 1888 over that of 1887 will be produced almost entirely in the seven states, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, we have compiled a careful estimate of the crop in those states on the basis of the average yield per acre as reported by the *Farmers' Review* correspondents, and they are planted as estimated in the July report of the department of agriculture.

Ohio—Acreage, 2,974,318, average yield, 44 bushels; total, 130,869,992 bushels.

Indiana—Acreage, 3,898,293; average yield, 41 bushels; total, 159,543,013 bushels.

Illinois—Acreage 7,716,310, average yield 37 bushels; total 285,503,470 bushels.

Iowa—Acreage 7,483,993, average yield 41 bushels; total 3 6,843 713 bushels.

Missouri—Acreage 6,598,988, average yield 36 bushels; total 237,563,568 bushels.

Kansas—Acreage 5,629,987, average yield 29 bushels; total 163,269,623 bushels.

Nebraska—Acreage 4,097,067, average yield 37 bushels; total 151,591,479 bushels.

Total for the seven states, 1,435,184,858 bushels, as compared with 780,425,000, the yield reported by the department of Agriculture for 1887, or a gain of 654,759,858 bushels. Assuming that the crop in other states will be equal to that reported for last year by the department, viz: 675,736,000 bushels, we estimate the total corn crop of 1888 as 2,110,920,858 bushels.

BUY YOUR FLOUR.

Mr. Pillsbury Says the Price Will Reach $10 a Barrel.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 3.—Flour has advanced here $2 within two months, and it is predicted that it will touch $10 a barrel. Charles A. Pillsbury, the head of the largest milling firm in the world, said today:

"We have had quite a little squall in prices, but that is nothing to the cyclone that is coming later on. My reason for this is the fact that there is not enough good milling wheat in this country to supply our local demand for good flours, to say nothing of the foreign demand, which cuts no figure on present crop, as no matter how much they would offer for our flour, our home trade must have it at higher prices."

Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The Signal Office weather crop bulletin reports that the weather has been favorable for all growing crops during the past week throughout the cotton region, and cotton picking is progressing rapidly. In Northern Texas the crop is reported as about two weeks late. Light frosts occurred in the northern portion of the Gulf states during the first part of the week, and some damage resulted to the tobacco crop in North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. In some sections of the last named state one-fourth of the late tobacco crop has been injured. In Tennessee the weather was favorable for the seeding of wheat and an increased acreage is reported. The first heavy frost occurred in the Middle Atlantic States during the week, killing all tender vegetables in New Jersey, but most crops had been secured previous to the frosts. Killing frost occurred in New England, and a slight freeze is reported in the northern portion of this region, resulting in some damage to fruit, but the corn crop is reported in fair condition.

The Tobacco Crop.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 6.—Information has reached here that late frosts have destroyed the tobacco crop in Lincoln, Cabell and Putnam counties. In one small district of Putnam, the loss of the crop is estimated at $10,000. The farmers will lose fully $50,000 in three counties.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

An Able Document Presented to the Senate To-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The majority report of the Senate Finance committee was read in that body to-day. It was listened to with the greatest attention and was frequently interrupted by applause. The report was as follows:

MAJORITY VIEWS.

The majority declares that the demand for a careful and thorough revision of our revenue laws is imperative—

First—To reduce the national revenues, which are now excessive.

Second—To protect honest importers and domestic producers from the disastrous consequences resulting from fraudulent undervaluations of imported merchandise on which ad valorem rates of duty are levied.

Third—To remedy the defects, anamolies and incongruities which have been from time to time discovered in the tariff schedules or which have been created by erroneous decisions of the treasury department.

Four—To secure the proper readjustment and equalization of tariff rates rendered necessary by modified business conditions, improvements in methods of production, radical changes in prices or by new elements or sources of competition.

Fifth—To give relief and protection to many industries which are now suffering on account of the inadequate rates levied on competing products.

The public demand for a reduction of revenue, the majority says, is more urgent on account of the inexcusable retention in the national treasury or on deposit in national banks of vast sums of money in excess of the amount required to pay the current demands upon the treasury and to meet the maturing obligations of the government.

This sum, with the additions which will accrue within the next four months and before any legislative action reducing the revenues can be effective, it declares, will be sufficient to pay in full the outstanding 4½ per cent bonds due in 1891, $221,000,000.

This accumulation, it insists, could and should have been profitably avoided, and the possibility of business disaster averted, by a prompt return of the money collected from the people to the channels of trade through the purchase of United States bonds that could at all times have been obtained for prices which, to the government would have been equal to an investment, of otherwise unprofitable funds, at a rate of interest of not less than 2 per cent per annum.

"It has been the evident purpose," the report says, "of those who have controlled the policy of the party in power to delay action, to magnify causes for uneasiness, and to multiply and intensify evils until the people of the country should imperatively demand relief and then to assume that the evils and embarrassments from which we are suffering are the necessary incidents of the protective system, and that relief can only be found in the emasculation and destruction of that system."

The majority expresses its conviction of the inadequacy of the House bill as a remedial measure for the reasons

First—That it would probably increase instead of reduce the revenue;

Second—That it provides no remedy for undervaluations, but on the contrary invites and gives immunity to fraud by substituting ad valorem for specific duties, and,

Third—That it does not remedy any of the inequalities or anomalities, or cure any of the defects of existing law.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

If foreign manufacturers, the majority says, should, through the changes made in the cotton and woolen schedules, secure a quarter of the market now held by American manufacturers, and this it thinks a very conservative estimate, the additional duty would reach at least sixty millions.

An examination of the figures, it declares, would also follow the reduction of rates on china, porcelain, common window glass, manufactures of iron and steel, flax, jute, hemp and many minor manufactures, with greatly augmented revenues.

It declares that the House bill perpetuates existing infirmities, and creates by its construction new and additional questions doubts and ambiguities, which must multiply indefinitely the present confusion.

The report makes reference for illustration to its appendices citing a large number of paragraphs of the present law of doubtful meaning which the majority claims the House bill fails to remedy; and paragraphs of the House bill may probable require construction of which it thinks would increase existing confusion.

"The results, however," the majority says, "which would flow from the failures of the bill as a corrective measure would be much less disastrous to the material interests of the country than those which must surely follow the adoption of its vicious affirmative proposition. The feature which most clearly indicates its purpose is the proposed substitution of ad valorem for specific duties. This could have no other result than to change rates now protective for others which would not protect.

THE CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

The promoters of this bill must have been fami iar with the testimony submitted to Congress by Secretary Manning disclosing numerous frauds upon the revenue and honest merchants through the use of ad valorem rates. The frequency and notoriety of these frauds and the wide-spread demoralization resulting from them should have prevented any attempts to excuse the system.

The use of ad valorem rates has been condemned by the experience of every commercial nation in the world, by the judgment of those who have been entrusted with the responsibility or customs administration and by honest importers and merchants, as well as by intelligent political economists and legislators of every shade of economic belief. The reasons for this general and sweeping condemnation are obvious; ad valorem rates are equally unsatisfactory and uncertain whether levied for revenue or for protective purposes. Based as they are on foreign market value, are even under the most favorable circumstances, with honesty of purpose on the part of the importer and the highest degree of knowledge and unquestioned integrity on the part of the appraising officers, necessarily uncertain and uneven; but when, as now, many foreign producers deem the successful evasion of our revenue laws by unscrupulous methods the highest evidence of business capacity, ad valorem rates fail lamentably of their purpose. They greatly exaggerate variations in foreign prices.

When business is depressed and foreign prices are abnormally low, when foreign competition is more to be dreaded, and when a defensive barrier is most needed by domestic producers, then ad valorem rates are lowest, protection is reduced, and depression is intensified. On the other hand, when foreign values are highest, rates are highest and restriction enlarges into prohibition.

The evils which flow from ad valorem rates are so great and so manifest that this plan of collecting duties has no advocates but professional and political revenue reformers and dishonest consignees.

In illustration of the effect of the House bill to increase importations and break down domestic producers we cite the application of ad valorem rates to the manufacture of fine cotton cloths. The specific rates now levied upon cotton cloths furnish no reasonable grounds for adverse criticism, either by the producers or consumers of cotton manufactures. The inevitable effect of the substitution is to largely increase the importation of all the finer and more expensive classes of these goods and to produce disorganization and depression in this important industry.

The uniform rate of 40 per cent proposed bears very unevenly upon the various grades of goods. It would be, if collected upon an honest valuation, protective upon the coarser and commoner kinds, which are largely consumed by all classes of our people, but it would exchange the importation without restraint of those fabrics which may be properly designated as luxuries.

The proposal to apply this principle to all manufactures of wool would be equally unsatisfactory and destructive. The rate proposed in the wool schedule would press with the importation of the low grades of flannels, blankets and hats of wool and all low and medium grades of cassimeres and other cloths which enter into the clothing of the great mass of our people, but would be insufficient upon all the fine classes of dress goods and cloths for men's wearing.

All the articles in both these schedules which could be classed as necessaries of life, and which are worn by our working men and women, would be protected by the rates proposed to the extent of the exclusion of the foreign article, while upon all the finer and more expensive products, which are in the nature of luxuries, and purchased largely by the rich, the rates would play no restraint upon importations, and would furnish no protection to the American producer.

The majority report says that with the exception of silks, wines, liquors, tobacco and sugar every tariff schedule is invaded by alterations made with the hostile spirit which pervades the public, and that nearly all of our industries would feel the blighting effect of changes which are either inconsiderate or purposely destructive.

The majority report further says: "The free trade tendency which is partly concealed in these propositions to cripple or destroy numerous industries is clearly brought into view by an examination of the list of articles which the bill proposes to place upon the free list.

Of the 104 items from which the duties are removed nearly one-half, 48 in number, are manufactured articles, 16 are agricultural products, 11 are articles which are now free of duty, or without commercial importance, and 21 are articles which now pay a small revenue duty, but which are of such a character that removal of duties is unobjectionable."

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

The Oath of Office Administered in Washington To-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—Chief Justice Fuller took his oath of office and assumed the active duties of his position to-day. An hour before the time for the opening of the court the narrow space allotted to the general public in the court chamber was crowded by men and women who wanted to witness the ceremony of the installation of a chief justice, and at that time the sore trials of the attaches of the marshal's office began. It was an orderly well-mannered throng of congressmen, attorneys and ladies, which sought to pack itself into a space far too small to contain it, and naught but the crowing marred the usual solemn decorum of the proceedings.

MELVILLE WESTON FULLER.

The attempt to reserve the best for those entitled to admission was only partially successful. Among the people of note who found places in the room were Judge Allen G. Thurman, who was conducted to a seat within the space reserved for the marshal and who became a conspicuous center of attraction during the half hour preceding the entry of the justices; Mrs. Fuller, wife of the chief justice, with six daughters and one son, for whom seats were reserved; Mrs. Justice Harlan; Mrs. Senator Cockrell, Attorney General Garland, Japanese Minister Matsu, wife and secretary; Senators Davis, Butler, Harrison, Farwell, George, Mitchell, Dolph and Spooner; Congressmen Breckinridge, Wheeler and Herbert, of Alabama, and Solicitor General Jenks.

The chief justice arrived at the capitol at 11:30 and proceeded to the private office of the court, where he took the oath of allegiance in the presence of the associate justices, the oath being administered by the senior member of the court, Associate Justice Miller. At 12 o'clock the gavel of the cryer fell, and at the announcement "the honorable associate justices of the supreme court of the United States" the seated portion of the assemblage arose and remained standing in respectful silence.

The associate justices in their robes of silk, headed by the marshal, entered in procession as usual. The chief justice, also wearing his robe of office, was escorted to a place at the clerk's desk. The associate justices bowed to the assemblage and took their seats. They were only six in number, Justices Gray and Matthews being absent. The cryer said:

"Gentlemen of the Bar:—I have the pleasure to inform you that since the last meeting of this court and adjournment, a chief justice, Honorable Melville W. Fuller, has been appointed, confirmed by the Senate, and received his commission.

He is here and ready to take the oath of office. The clerk will read the commission."

Clerk McKinney read the commission, after which Judge Fuller arose, and holding the Bible in one hand read from manuscript the oath of office:

THE OATH.

"I, Melville Weston Fuller, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Chief Justice of the United States according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States, so help me God."

His voice was clear and his enunciation firm and distinct at the beginning, but before the end was reached a marked tremor was manifest.

The Chief Justice was now escorted behind the bar and to his official seat to the center. Again the court and the bar exchange areas, this time without other summons than a wave of the hand by the clerk. Justice Miller took the hand of the Chief Justice and with a smile of welcome addressed him in a low voice:

"I welcome you, sir, on behalf of this court, as one of its members and its Chief Justice."

The Chief Justice bowed, took his seat and when the assemblage was again seated he said:

"I will say to the members of the bar that as is the well-known usage the court will transact no business to-day, but applications for admission to the bar will be entertained."

Attorney General Garland, several Senators and other members of the bar then presented the names of applicants for admission, whom they vouched for as qualified under the rules of the court, and the Chief Justice directed each baron, in its turn to proceed to the clerk's desk and take the oath.

About a score of attorneys were thus admitted and when the brief ceremonial was over, the chief justice announced that all motions noted for this morning would stand over until to-morrow. He then said: "In accordance with immemorial usage the court will now adjourn in order to enable members to pay their respects in a body to the President of the United States."

The voice of the crier "That this honorable court is now adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock," closed the proceedings of the day.

THE PRESIDENT IN IT.

Cleveland Mixed Up in the Aqueduct Scandal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The aqueduct scandal is rapidly assuming huge proportions. When it started last week the only persons supposed to be implicated were the contractors and inspectors, with Lydecker, the engineer in charge, censurable for neglect of duty in not supervising the work and assuring himself that it was being done properly. Such was the phase of the matter late in the last week in the present moment things are a little different. Not only is Lydecker censurable, but he runs a very good chance of being expelled from the army; the inspectors and sub-contractors may land in the penitentiary; the bondsmen of the original contractors (Beckwith & Quackenbush, of Buffalo), will probably be compelled to make the loss to the government, about $1,500,000, good; and last, but not least, the president himself will come in for a good share of blame from the fact, as it is stated, of his having in some way been connected with the contractors, and having secured the position of attorney for them for his former law partner, Mr. Bissell. Altogether it is a very bad mess, and coming at this time cannot but have its effect with the voters of the country in shaping their decision as to whether they will allow this administration with its crookedness and evident incapability to remain in power another four years.

The frequent excursions which have been made down in the tunnel lately to inspect the work have severed very much of the farcical. Holes would be drilled in the roof, with the expectation of finding solid packing above, but instead would appear a vacuum, into which a man could enter and walk around.

Major Lydecker entered the tunnel yesterday for the second time since he has had the work in charge. The first occasion was some two years ago, when he went down with the appropriations committee of the house. The major was wrapped up in a gum coat and had on a big pair of boots. He laughed and joked with the reporters, making a merry time of it. One of the latter remarked to a fellow scribe that "Lydecker ought to be found in a funeral, if he can make anything at it laughable out of this thing for himself, with expulsion from the army staring him in the face."

However the major laughed and joked, helped to eat the reporters' lunches, and altogether enjoyed himself greatly. He had occasion to order a negro laborer in the tunnel to do a little job of work. The darkey obeyed reluctantly, asking one of the bystanders "who dat man was bossin' him around?"

A gentleman in the crowd remarked that it was strange, to say the least, that the laborers in the tunnel did not know Mr. Lydecker, who was in charge of the work.

"Not at all," answered another gentleman, "the laborers are not members of the Metropolitan club."

That tells the tale: "The Metropolitan club." Major Lydecker almost lives at this place. He was not at his office over half an hour any day, and never at the tunnel.

The major is a "society" man; his social duties outweigh those of his official position. He is not the first man who has come to Washington with good prospects of making a name for himself and been ruined by "society."

One very strange feature in connection with the securing of the contract to build the tunnel by the Buffalo firm was that their bid was $80,000 in excess of other reputable and financially responsible contractors. Maj. Lydecker had the awarding of the contract—that is the firm that he recommended would get it. It was not strange that, after a trip over here by Mr. Lydecker, sr., of New York, accompanied by one of the Buffalo bidders, that the latter should get the contract. It is stated that the elder Mr. Lydecker is interested in contracts in other cities with the Buffalo firm. Why not in the Washington contract, which was secured on such favorable terms.

Further developments in the affair will be awaited with interest, not only by the much suffering citizens of Washington, but by the people of the country who are interested in the improvements of Washington through having to bear half the expense thereof.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Commissioner Stockslager Presents His Report for the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—S. M. Stockslager, commissioner of the general land office has submitted his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888. The report shows that during the year 8,605,194 acres of land have been conveyed from the government, either by patent or certification under specific grants; 47,150 patents have been issued during the year. Dakota received the largest number, 16,684, and Kansas next, 8,744. The number of original entries made during the year was 73,854, and proof was made on 70,468. Railroad selections aggregating 2,429,866 acres, swamp selections to the amount of 781,857 acres, and educational and internal improvements selections aggregating 1,850,000 acres, were also pending.

The statement of lands restored to the public domain during this administration, is brought down to the close of the fiscal year and shows a total of 83,158,990 acres restored and 65,020,538 acres recommended for restoration.

The decision of Secretary Vilas in the Guilford Miller case is referred to, and it is stated that there are 2,000 similar cases pending in the land offices, and that lands to the extent of 15,830,000 acres are affected by said decision. The report says that of the 25,429,866 acres of land covered by selections pending at the close of the fiscal year, 21,660,846 acres were selected by railroad companies whose roads were not completed in the time required by their respective grants. The forfeiture of all lands contained with those parts of the respective roads which were uncompleted at the expiration of the time limited for their construction is recommended. The pending public lands bill, commonly known as "the Holman bill," is endorsed by the commissioner.

OPIUM AND EGGS.

The Senate Bill Contained Errors Which Are Set Right.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—By an error made by the committee in preparing for publication the additions to the free lists contained in the substitute tariff bill reported by the Senate committee on finance it was made to appear that opium for smoking had been freed of duty. As a matter of fact the substitute bill expressly prohibits the importation of such opium.

The committee also desires to have corrected an impression which prevails to the effect that the added eggs to the free list. Eggs are made free of duty by existing law and the substitute bill does not change that provision, although the matter is now under consideration and undoubtedly an amendment will be reported from the committee imposing a tariff on eggs.

Congress.

Oct. 2.—Senate—Resolution adopted Authorizing the Secretary of War to admit for instruction at the military academy at West Point, Henry Lecomte, of Switzerland, no expense to be caused to the United States thereby. The conference report on the deficiency bill was agreed to. The conference report on the joint resolution in aid of the sufferers from yellow fever was presented and adopted, after which the resolution as amended by Mr. Edmunds. Conference reports on the bill to abolish Circuit court powers in certain districts and to grant lands for cemetery purposes to the city of Denver were also presented and agreed to. Resolution offered: Requesting the President to negotiate treaties with the government of her Britannic Majesty and with the Republic of Mexico, respectively, for the exclusion of Chinese laborers from the North American continent, and for the prevention of their entrance into the United States from the territory of either of such governments or from dependencies thereof.

House—Mr. McCreary (Ky.) was elected speaker pro tem to act during the absence of the speaker. Bills passed: To allow persons who have abandoned or relinquished their homestead entries to make other entries; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Coosa river, Alabama. The conference report on joint resolution for relief of yellow fever sufferers was agreed to. The resolution appropriating $100,000, to be expended under the direction of the President whenever in his opinion such expenditure will tend to the eradication of the epidemic of yellow fever now existing in the United States, or prevent its spread from state to state.

Oct. 3.—Senate—Mr. Allison reported the tariff bill, and said he would call it up for action Monday next. Resolution offered: Instructing the committee on mines and mining to inquire during the recess into the foreign ownership and operations of mines in the territories. Mr. Sherman addressed the Senate on the new tariff bill.

House—Bills passed: Establishing the Lincoln land district of New Mexico; granting right of way to Pensacola and the Memphis railroad through the Pensacola reservation. Mr. Barnes (Mo.) presented the conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill, but they adjourned without taking action on it.

Oct. 4.—Senate—Resolution offered: Directing the attorney general to inform the Senate whether or not during the present year there has come to the knowledge of the department of justice any violations of the eleventh and fourteenth sections of the civil service law of 1883, and, if so, whether any prosecutions have been instituted to punish such violations. Resolution adopted: Concurring General Benet's circular as to discharges from arsenals and armories. Bill passed: Relating to the classification of postoffices and amendatory of the act of March 3, 1883, "to adjust the salaries of postmasters." Mr. Chandler's resolution for an inquiry into the recent Louisiana election was then taken up, and Mr. Blair spoke upon it, and in connection with it, argued in favor of his educational bill. The resolution went over till Monday, and the majority and minority reports on the tariff bill (as well as Mr. Beck's views) were presented and ordered printed.

House—Bills passed: Providing that the secretary of the Treasury may permit the use of petroleum as fuel on steamers not carrying passengers without the certificate of the supervising inspector of the district where the vessels are to be used. Mr. Barnes (Mo.) then called up the conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill. The amendment appropriating $80,000 for the Industrial Christian Home association of Utah gave rise to a long political discussion. The conference report was then rejected in order to enable the conference committee to engage the language providing for an investigation of the Washington aqueduct matter so as to enlarge the scope of the inquiry. Adjourned.

October 5.—Senate—Not in session.

House—After the reading of the journal the House proceeded to the consideration of private business. The point of no quorum was raised against the first bill called up and for three quarters of an hour the business of the House was at a standstill. However, a motion was agreed to for an adjournment from to-day until Monday.

October 6.—Neither house in session.

October 8.—Senate—Bill passed: To restore certain money to the fund for the erection of a public building in Detroit was reported and passed. Resolutions adopted: For an inquiry by a committee of the senators and representatives into the contracts and the work on the Washington aqueduct tunnel. Resolution offered: Calling on the President for information as to the trial (for treason), conviction and execution in Canada on November 16, 1885, of Louis David Riel, who claimed to have been a naturalized citizen of the United States, and whether the proceedings in the case were according to due process of law, including the presentation of the fact of Riel's citizenship and defense of insanity. The Senate then, at 12:40, proceeded to the consideration of the tariff bill, the reading in full being dispensed with, and the Senate substitute being ordered to be first considered.

House—Bills passed: Providing for the disposal of the Fort Wallace military reservation in Kansas; to provide for the warehousing of fruit brandy; to constitute Lincoln, Neb., a port of delivery; reimbursing J. W. Patterson, late postmaster at Humbolt, Kas., for certain money stolen from his office. Resolutions adopted: Requesting the secretary of the Interior to transmit all papers and records in the case of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad company against W. H. Casey; in the contest concerning 120 acres of land in Miller county, Ark.; authorizing Brigadier General A. Baird to accept from the president of the French Republic a diploma conferring the decoration of the National Order of the Legion of Honor. Bills introduced: Authorizing the construction of bridges across the Kentucky river; appropriating $200,000 to suppress infection in the inter-state commerce of the United States.

POLITICAL.

LEVI P. MORTON.

The Vice-President Makes His Letter of Acceptance Public.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The following is Levi P. Morton's letter accepting the nomination for Vice-President:

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., October 2, 1888.

The Hon. M. M. Estee and others, Committee.

GENTLEMEN:—In making formal acceptance of my nomination as the Republican candidate for the vice-presidency I desire to express my grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the convention.

The duties devolving upon the Vice-President as presiding officer of the Senate and, in certain contingencies, a participant in the legislation of Congress, make it proper that the people should know distinctly and unreservedly the political views of the candidate who may be presented for their suffrages.

It fortunately happens that this duty for myself is easily discharged by referring to the principles embodied in the resolutions unanimously adopted by the national convention. These resolutions, unequivocal and comprehensive in character, reflect my personal convictions and have my hearty approval.

It is difficult, however, in a political campaign to fix popular attention on more than one issue, and in the pending election every voter in the United States clearly sees that the controlling question is whether the protective tariff duties, now in force, shall be so reduced as to destroy their efficiency, or whether these duties shall be retained with such modifications and adjustments as shall better adapt them to the great end of protecting the vast and important industries of the whole country.

The Republican platform, while recognizing the necessity of reducing the revenue, declares that this reduction must not be made at the expense of these industries and of American labor.

The American people have now enjoyed the protective system for a longer continuous period than ever before in the history of the national government. The result is that for more than a quarter of a century they have realized a regular and unexampled financial prosperity unprecedented in this country and never equaled in any other.

The pressing reason given for once again trying the old experiment of a revenue tariff without a protection as a motive or end is that the present tariff has produced and is producing a surplus in the treasury which is not easily within the wisdom of Congress to adjust the national income to the national expenditure without sacrificing, or even imperiling, an industrial system which has brought untold advantages to the entire country?

Admitting that the present tariff, by lapse of time and the large expansion of trade, which it has stimulated, needs revision, is it not wiser and more conservative to revise it with a careful regard to the interests of protection than with the purpose of lessening its protective features?

These are some of the questions that must be answered at the national polls in November. For myself, as a citizen and a candidate, I do not hesitate to declare that, from long observation, I am an unwavering friend of the protective system. In a business life extending over 40 years I have witnessed and compared the effect upon the country of a revenue tariff tending to free trade with a protective tariff encouraging home industries. Under the former the development of the country has always been arrested, while under the latter it has uniformly been promoted.

To the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, the difference between the two systems is that of narrowing chances on one hand, and expanding opportunities on the other. Free trade would open America to competition with the whole world. Protection reserves America for Americans, native and adopted.

The industrial system of a country is as sensitive as its public credit. A hostile movement creates distrust in the public mind, and confidence, the only basis of successful trade, becomes impaired. New enterprises wither in the bud, capital timid, the field of labor is contracted and pressure for employment inevitably reduces the wages of all workingmen.

With the views of the convention so frankly expressed in its resolutions upon all other questions of public interest, I find myself in hearty accord. In relation to silver and its important bearing upon the national currency, as well as its connection with and influence on the prosperity of the country, the common sense, clear, and in its advocacy of a judicious settlement of the public lands policy; in urging the necessity for better coast defenses and the duty we owe to the shipping interests of the country, the platform but repeats the approved principles of the Republican party.

The Republican platform proposes a distinctly American policy; not one of narrowness and bigotry, but one broad and philanthropic—a policy that best helps the whole world by the example of a great, growing powerful nation founded upon the equality of every man before the law.

It is for the American people to develop and cultivate the continent to which, in the providence of God, they have fallen heirs. They should adopt a policy which looks steadily to this great end. With no spirit of narrowness to our own people, but rather in the highest of all, they should find under their own flag a field of limitless advance in the direction of the improvement, the prosperity and the happiness of man.

Very respectfully yours,

LEVI P. MORTON.

NO FRAUD THIS YEAR.

Chairman Quay Puts a Stopper on Democratic Schemes—Democratic Bluffs Do No Good.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—(Special.)—An advertisement published in all the morning papers, by the Republican National committee, offering rewards for the detection and conviction of colonizers, has created a big stir in political circles in this city.

The fact that the Republican committee had placed $25,000 as a starter in the Garfield National bank, seems to have been convincing proof that Chairman Quay meant business. There is a very interesting story back of the move on the part of Mr. Quay. Some ten days ago the Republicans discovered that a well organized scheme on the part of the Democratic district bosses to colonize the lower wards of the city had been concocted, and was about to be put into effect.

Steps were immediately taken to stop the fraud, and which culminated in the offer of rewards.

In the meantime, however, the Democratic managers got wind that Mr. Quay was "onto their little game," so in order to flank him and take away some of his thunder, they had caused to be printed some five days ago, that Mr. Quay was bringing into this state and New Jersey Republican manipulators from Pennsylvania, for the purpose of colonizing both states.

Dispatches to this effect were sent all over the country. In political circles, Mr. Quay's emphatic action was the subject of universal discussion. It seemed to have caused consternation among several of the down town leaders, and it is authoritatively stated that several arrests will be made within a couple of days.

THE KNIFE AT WORK.

Cleveland and Hill Will Succeed in Knocking Out Each Other.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—If Cleveland's friends and Hill's friends keep on fighting each other there will be a Republican plurality in this state beside which Garfield's will fade. The Cleveland Democrats have organized a bureau to circulate documents and organize the opposition to Hill among the Democrats. City Chamberlain Ivins made a contribution of $25,000 to this bureau, part of which, it is understood, came from ex-Mayor Grace, who hates Hill, and would rather see Miller Governor or any other Republican, than his old Democratic foe.

This bureau has been getting pledges to the number of 6,000 already from men who promise to vote for Cleveland and against Hill, because Hill vetoed the electoral reform bill and the high license bill.

This was pleasant enough for the Cleveland men while it lasted, but it did not stay one-sided and now the wail comes from the Cleveland men who object to retaliation. Cleveland's allying himself with the Hill faction would lose him Mugwump and independent votes, while his refusal to do anything for Hill will leave him at the mercy of the Hill men at the polls. This circular has put the Democrats in a fix. The state committee has repudiated it, but that does not prevent its going through the mails and obtaining signatures. Now the question is whether Mr. Cleveland will come up.

While the Democrats continue their squabbling and so furnish most of the news, the Republicans are going on with their work of gaining votes among laboring men, and so securing the election of Harrison, Morton and Miller. Mr. Morton's letter of acceptanbe meets with general commendation. Conviction follows its reading and compliment comes at the end in the minds of intelligent men. It is a paper worthy a statesman, an ex-minister, a financier and a legislator.

The first edition of the Democratic campaign book is announced as exhausted. It neglected to say that such a man as Thomas A. Hendricks was once Vice President of this country. This omission may have had somethidg to do with its exhaustion.

There were twenty Republican meetings in New York and the suburbs last night. With the Republican system of district meetings an audience equivalent to every voter in New York can be addressed every fortnight. The Democrats will start a campaign boat over the Erie canal next Monday, which is described in gorgeous language by their press bureau.

STALWARTS ALL IN LINE,

No Reason Why a Man Who Ever Was a Republican Should Not Vote for Harrison.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Alfred R. Conkling, of New York, a nephew of the late Roscoe Conkling, is in Utica examining his uncle's papers for use in the biography he is preparing. Interviewed to-day in reference to the vote of the Stalwarts, he said: "I cannot see why a man who has ever called himself a Republican or a Protectionist can refuse to vote for Harrison and Morton. The latter was one of Uncle's warmest friends and his host at Newport, and a few years ago Uncle kept a bank account with the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. In short, ex-Senator Conkling was a personal and business friend of Candidate Morton. I don't know what his relations were to Mr. Harrison, but I believe he would vote and speak for Harrison and Morton had he lived.

"I have evidence from a source which I shall not name to the effect that Gen. Harrison made no agreement to offer Mr. Blaine a position in the Cabinet. So long as Mr. Blaine is not a candidate it is idle for Stalwarts to strive to stir up discord. In my opinion Mr. Blaine's speech in 1866 cannot be made an issue in this campaign. I cannot countenance the movement to hold Harrison personally responsible for Blaine's past sentiments. Mr. Blaine is working for the party which he believes to be on the right side.

"I shall not discuss the Mills bill except to say that its enactment would ruin many people in New York and New Jersey. I have taken the stump for Harrison and Morton throughout the length and breadth of New York and Kings counties."

Campaigning Along the Canal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A unique campaign tour was undertaken to-day by Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Henry B. Clifford, of New York. They left Buffalo together on a canal boat, and will stop at each town of any importance to make political speeches for the Democratic national ticket. This they will continue until the end of the canal and down the Hudson river to this city.

Blaine in Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 9.—Fifty thousand people turned out to do honor to the city's guest Mr. Blaine last night. The procession was reviewed by Mr. Blaine from the balcony of the hotel. Three largely attended meetings were held in as many halls. The largest meeting in Hartman's Hall, was briefly addressed by Mr. Blaine.

THERE'S DISCONTENT.

A Feeling of Revolution Showing Itself at the German Capit l.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—No one can have lived in Berlin during the past week without feeling that underneath the apparent contentment of absolutism the embers of revolutionary feelings were smouldering.

While the young emperor is away enjoying his toy of imperialism, amid banquets and the chase, the observant stranger can hear, whereve secrecy can be supposed, not only here, but in the provincial towns, the well-to-do classes are muttering discontent. Few events or circumstances existed in the time of the old Kaiser to give tone to discontent, but now, after the loss of the liberal Emperor Frederick and the progressive impressions unfolded by his diary, after the prosecutions for publishing it, and after the lifting of Bismarck's mask, new topics for the discontented have arisen.

This growing dissatisfaction, and the feeling that the young emperor is becoming its target, undoubtedly instigated Bismarck to inspire Thursday's speech of Count Douglas, who is the closest friend the emperor possesses. The speech is the only topic of interest to-day. It is an adroit defense of and plea for the emperor because he is not sent